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*Eastern Europe*

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STATISTICS ON SOCIAL PRODUCT, INCOME RELEASED

AU291129 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Mar 82

["Albania in the Years of the 7th Five-Year Plan -- Indexes That Characterize the Vitality and Dynamism of Socialist Economy in Albania" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 29 Mar (ATA) -- During the last two decades, social product and national incomes have increased at an annual average rate by about 6-7 per cent, which is 2.6 times faster than the rate of the increase of the population in our country, though this increase of population is characterized by indexes that are among the highest in Europe, writes the review "RRUGA E PARTISE" in an article.

The targets of the 8th Congress of the PLA envisage relatively fast rates of increase of social product and national income for the 7th five-year plan. During the 7th five-year plan, social product will increase at an annual average rate of 6.4 per cent, whereas the national incomes with an annual average rate of 6.5 per cent. (An increase by one per cent of social product in the 7th five-year plan represents an absolute quantity which is 24.1 per cent larger than in the 6th five-year plan). The increase of social product and of the national incomes at a rate 2.8 times faster than those of the increase of the population are the most synthetic and fundamental indexes which characterize in the best way the vitality and dynamism of our socialist economy, the all-round development of the productive forces.

Thanks to the correct and farsighted Marxist-Leninist policy of our party, our economy is multi-branch and complex, with an advanced socialist industry and agriculture, capable to totally rely on their own forces in order to carry forward the all-round development of the country. This is a great and incalculable victory which guarantees the independence and the socialist construction of the country. This is shown also by the fact that, though the Chinese revisionists brutally cut off the credits and aid to our country, the rates of the development of economy during the last three years in Albania have been higher than those of the first three years of the 6th five-year plan. Export has balanced import. The structure of the commodities of export and import has been improved gradually, by increasing the specific weight of the manufactured goods for export.

Self-reliance is seen in the best way in the fact that the funds of accumulation for the needs of the development of economy, for the strengthening of the defense potential and reserves and the extension of the production of the means of consumption for the fulfilment of the needs and the ever growing demands of the people have been foreseen to be covered in the 7th five-year plan with the national incomes locally ensured. This fact is an extremely great success of special political and economic importance for our cuntry and speaks of the possibilities created by the allround development of Albanian economy and the ever rising efficiency of social production. The volume of national incomes in the 7th five year-plan for the five years taken together is envisaged to be 3.2 times larger than in the third five-year plan, 2.2 times larger than in the fourth five-year plan, 1.5 times larger than in the fifth five-year plan and 1.3 times larger than in the sixth five-year plan.

Speaking of the implementation of the policy of the party for the establishment of correct proportions in the distribution and use of the national incomes, the review writes that in the distribution of the incomes the party has constantly devoted great care to the preservation of the most correct ratios between the product for oneself and social product, taking into consideration and always implementing the principle of the increase with priority of social product in comparison with the increase of the product for one-self as a necessity to ensure also the priority in the increase of the fund of accumulation as against the fund of consumption and the uninterrupted and fast rate economic-social development of the country.

In the context of the implementation of this principle, the party has always taken care of the increase of product for oneself which is realised by the working people in the sphere of social product. Thus, it is foreseen that in 1985, as against 1980, the product for oneself record [as received -- FBIS]: an increase by 23 per cent, that is, an annual average rate of increase by 4.3 per cent during this five-year plan. Herein finds its concrete implementation the taking into consideration the demands of the fundamental economic law of socialism for the gradual increase of the well-being of the working masses in general and of the policy of the party to ensure higher rates in the increase of the well-being in the countryside, so as to advance faster on the road of the narrowing of the distinctions between the real income per capita of cooperativist peasantry and the working people of the city. In the 7th five-year plan, the annual average rates of the increase of the real incomes per capita of population in countryside have been foreseen to be over 2 times larger than in the city.

ZERI I POPULLIT EXAMINES CADRE-MASS RELATIONS

AU101824 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Marenglen Muka article: "The Further Consolidation of Cadre-Mass Links -- A Key Problem in Resolving Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Speaking at the Eighth AWP Congress on the essential need of proper links between cadres and the masses, Comrade Enver Hoxha instructed: "...all communists must merge with the masses and work untiringly among them; they must know the political-moral situation well; they must always be informed about what problems are of concern for the masses; they must clarify problems about situations, persuade the masses about the importance of tasks and make clear to them the party's directives and the laws of the state." In the army, too, good work has been and is being done in this direction.

It is precisely in the links between the cadres and the masses, in implementing tasks in the army together with the masses and because the cadres do account to the masses for their work that the party has always been one of the fundamental factors in the invincible strength of our people's army.

The party organs and basic organizations, the commands and the staffs are working to implant deeply in the minds of every communist and cadre the conviction that it is essential that they remain in close touch with the mass of soldiers, that they should consult with them, ask their opinions, discuss problems with them and set them in action to fulfill all stipulated tasks.

It is a positive fact that the party organizations, through more agile work, are increasingly more widely using the method of consultation with the masses and consulting them on important problems of military education, training and combat-readiness. And it is a fact that many soldiers everywhere are expressing valuable opinions and making concrete proposals on how to better carry out and link ideopolitical and cultural work with specific tasks, how to improve combat training by carrying it out under conditions that are as close as possible to real combat conditions, how to maintain weapons and equipment and how to maintain a high degree of combat readiness. There are many examples showing that massive discussions are being held with the troops when things are not going as they should, about the work to be done and the people. In these discussions, positive examples are being generalized and conclusions drawn about weaknesses and shortcomings.

The experience of numerous units has shown that training and lectures become more attractive and are more easily understood and carried out when the troops have participated broadly in discussing the subjects and have made proposals as to how to improve them. This happens precisely in those units where the cadres do ask the soldiers to give their opinions after training or lectures and appreciate these opinions. This stimulates creative initiative among all soldiers, increases their sense of responsibility and dynamism and strengthens their confidence in their ability to carry out tasks and in victory.

DELEGATION TO VIETNAMESE CONGRESS RETURNS

AU070804 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Tirana, 7 Apr (ATA) -- The delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania, headed by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA Gafer Cuci, which attended the proceedings of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, returned home yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Behar Shtylla.

The interim charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, (Nguyen Gia Cuong) was also on hand to welcome the delegation.

GREETINGS SENT TO SWEDISH COMMUNIST PARTY

AU111452 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Tirana, 11 Apr (ATA) -- The first constituent congress of the C.P. of Sweden was held in the early days of the current month. On this occasion the C.C. of the PLA sent the congress the following message:

Dear Comrades,

On the occasion of the first constituent congress of the Communist Party of Sweden, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania conveys to you, delegates to the congress and, to all the Swedish Marxist-Leninists, fraternal greetings and wishes you successes in your work.

The summoning of this congress is a joyful event. The struggle for the cause of socialism can be fought only by a revolutionary party of the working class, organized on the basis of the Leninist principles and capable to mobilize and lead the working masses. The founding of the Communist Party in Sweden, loyal to the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, will give another impulse to the struggle being waged by the Swedish proletariat in defence of their vital interests, against exploitation, against imperialism, social-imperialism and revisionism of all hues.

The Party of Labour of Albania and the entire Albanian people express their solidarity with and support for the struggle the Swedish Marxist-Leninists, organized in their party, as well as the Swedish proletariat and people are waging for their legitimate aspirations.

Long live the Communist Party of Sweden.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

AWP SENDS MESSAGE TO SPANISH CP (M-L) CONFERENCE

AU311507 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tirana, 31 Mar (ATA) -- Some days ago, the 3rd National Conference of the C.P. of Spain (M-L) was held. The Central Committee of the PLA has sent the following message to this conference:

Dear Comrades,

In the name of the communists and working people of Socialist Albania we convey to you fraternal greetings and wish full success to the proceedings of your conference in the interest of the all-round strengthening of the sister communist party of Spain (M-L) and the just struggle of the Spanish working class and working people for the strengthening of national independence, for democracy and socialism.

The Marxist-Leninist parties, led by their triumphant ideology, fight resolutely against the bourgeoisie, imperialism, social-imperialism and modern revisionism to carry forward the great cause of the revolution, the liberation of the peoples and socialism. The internationalist unity between the Marxist-Leninist parties, unity that is a continuous source of strength for them, is increasing and strengthening in this common struggle against the same enemies.

Assuring you of our militant solidarity, we express our wishes and conviction that the friendship, cooperation and unity between our two parties will further strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the fraternal friendship between the Party of Labour of Albania and the Communist Party of Spain (M-L)

Long live proletarian internationalism.

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

PRESS REPORTS ON FALKLAND ISLANDS CONFLICT

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Article

AU131307 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 82 p 4

[Yuan Mateev article: "Tax on Colonialism"]

[Text] The concern about the general state of international relations has now been aggravated by the crisis surrounding the Falkland Islands which has developed in recent weeks. The cause of the crisis is well known -- it is the colonial policy of Great Britain and the reluctance of its present heirs to take into consideration the new world reality. London stubbornly protracted the political solution on the future of the islands which Argentina claims. Now, after the military action undertaken by Argentina, the English leading circles, the political observers and the mass media in England and some West European states sharply changed their tone toward the authorities in Buenos Aires and started to condemn the use of force in international relations; this is very unusual on their part. They suddenly noticed the political, economic and social problems in these Latin American countries, pointing out that the action was taken in order to divert local public opinion toward an international conflict at a time of serious domestic difficulties and dissatisfaction. As one could expect the bourgeois circles in England and other NATO member-countries have not voiced a single critical remark about the preparations for using military force on the part of the British authorities.

In any event what we have is a serious and sharp confrontation between two developed capitalist countries which is now developing alarmingly toward an open military conflict.

This development represents a great test for the two countries and governments, and it cannot be regarded as a separate incident taking place on the shores of a distant continent, unconnected with the general state of international situation.

Thus by its recent military measures, threats and rhetoric, official London not only fans the passions, but also commit itself to the threat to replace the British flag on the Falkland Islands. A failure, however, or prolonging of the conflict, variants which Prime Minister Thatcher explicitly rejected as possible, would cost not only her political career but would jeopardize the conservative government. Naturally, the development of the crisis also depends on Buenos Aires.

The crisis also places the two countries in a difficult situation from an economic point of view. The measures which have already been taken have inflicted devastating blows on their national budgets, something which will be reflected in the two peoples' standard of living. The British armada which is now crossing the Atlantic carries with it a sinister prospect of human suffering and casualties...

Washington is also playing its role in the crisis. It is already well known that U.S. Secretary of State Haig has undertaken a "mediating mission," which he "modestly" defined as "friendly help" for the two countries. As a matter of fact it is not difficult to see that Washington is now striving to help itself in the first place by deriving propaganda gains from the delicate situation in which it found itself -- between two hostile sides, both of which are connected with Wasington by treaties. The U.S. goal now is to appear as a peacemaker in the Latin American continent. But on whose account? This was indicated by Haig after his meetings in London. Reportedly, he had been "strongly impressed by the determination" of his English partners in the talks. This sounded like a signal to Buenos Aires, and a warning that Argentina would be placed under pressure.

Political wisdom and the interests of the general peace now require an urgent, lasting and peaceful solution of the dispute, first of all by eliminating its colonial origin.

## Zakhariev in TRUD

AU140900 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 13 Apr 82 p 4

[Ivan Zakhariev's article: "Dangerous Move With a Pawn"]

[Text] The Falkland Islands focused the attention of world public opinion as in a chess game in which the forgotten pawn opens the road for the unanswerable move -- a situation well known both to the professional player and the fans. The reaction, usually hasty and ill-considered, leads towards sure defeat. The conflict, however, between Great Britain and Argentina, situated 9,000 miles apart, shows that in life, as in chess, certain rules are to be observed. Those are historical, political and economic rules which are mutually connected and inseparable and sometimes contradictory in theory and practice.

The amazing fact in this case is that Great Britain forgot or at least refused to accept the reality surrounding the disintegration of the British Empire and the fiasco of colonialism after World War II. The conservatives on the shores of the Thames continue to live with the ideas of the 19th century and with the notion that decolonization does not affect Great Britain. It still feels itself secure and morally justified in governing the British-occupied Falkland Islands, and has settled the islands with 1,800 of its subjects. The population of the islands is about 9,000 people.

Argentina, guided by the fact that the islands are situated near its coast, surprised Great Britain. It could not do this almost 150 years ago when the islands were colonized by England. The commentators connected the unexpected decision and action of the Argentinian authorities with the presence of oil in the Falkland Islands area. They maintain that the quantities of oil there are greater than those discovered by Great Britain in the North Sea near its own coast. Thus the decision of the British Government to send 2/3 of its navy thousands of miles away from the country is apparently connected not only with the country's prestige and the inflamed patriotic emotions of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

It is interesting to note that both Argentina and Great Britain utilized the conflict first to solve some domestic contradictions. The governing Argentinian military junta had the appropriate opportunity to deal with the trade unions and the workers' unrest with iron measures, and rely on patriotic slogans in the process. With almost the same patriotic slogans Great Britain's Government is trying to divert the attention of the working people from unemployment and increasing inflation. Changes in the Cabinet followed. Now the Conservatives can act with a firmer hand and unload the expenditures of their sea adventure on the back of the taxpayers. The Laborites are justifiably concerned that the government will utilize the crisis in order to increase expenditures for rearmament.

Yet, we cannot claim that there was a real surprise.

Having lost hope that the maritime law convention, which has been prepared for such a long time, would be adopted, many states take unilateral measures, declaring great areas of the seas and oceans as their "economic zones," "territorial waters," or, as in this case, solving territorial disputes about small islands forgotten from the previous centuries. The Falklands case is perhaps only the beginning of other similar actions on the part of other countries. The press almost immediately published information on the Gibraltar dispute. Negotiations on this matter are scheduled to open on 20 April, but according to the commentator, they might not take place at all....

As far as the development of the conflict is concerned the firm determination of the two countries makes it very difficult to make forecasts. One thing, however, was expected and is already a fact: Other countries will get involved in the conflict.

These countries have secret claims on the wealth of the seas and oceans not only in this part of the world. The United States was the first country to undertake the role of mediator. PRAVDA wrote that Haig is acting as an emissary of British colonialism. Great Britain is negotiating with Pinochet on letting the British naval squadron use the Punto Arenas base.

While Great Britain's ships are sailing toward the Falkland Islands, the transnational corporations are acting against Argentina in their own interest through their instruments -- the imperialist states and their governments. Whatever the end of the Falklands conflict is, one thing is already clear: The struggle against neocolonialism will not stop here.

ZHIVKOV, SYRIAN CP LEADER BAQDASH TALKS REPORTED

AU131215 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, has met Khalid Baqdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders briefed each other on the activity of the BCP and the Syrian Communist Party (SCP) and exchanged opinions on some topical problems of the international communist and workers' movement. They also discussed the present international situation, paying special attention to the situation in the Middle East.

The two party leaders expressed their deep concern with the serious exacerbation of the international situation as a result of the actions of NATO's militaristic circles, and, above all, the United States. These actions aim at intensively increasing the pace and scope of the arms race, and especially the nuclear arms race, and at creating even more destructive and inhuman means of mass destruction with the obvious purpose of violating the military balance which exists in Europe and the world thereby achieving military superiority and trying to guide the destiny of the peoples by power and dictat.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Khalid Baqdash stressed the great role of the initiatives of the CPSU and the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, as well as the efforts of the communist and workers' parties and all peace-loving and democratic forces for preserving and strengthening peace, detente and disarmament.

The two party leaders decisively condemned the rude interference of imperialism in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Afghanistan and the countries struggling for national and social liberation.

While discussing the situation in the Middle East the two party leaders noted with concern that tension in this already explosive region has exacerbated as a result of the continuing aggressions of Israel against the neighboring Arab states, the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights, the cruel police terror and repressions conducted by the Israeli authorities against the native Arab population of the occupied Arab territories on the West Bank of the River Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, the U.S. anti-Arab policy and the adoption of the so-called "U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation."

They confirmed their principled position on the foundations and ways of finding a lasting and comprehensive solution of the Middle East crisis and again advocated the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO -- the sole legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The secretary general of the SCP Central Committee thanked the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people for the steady support they render to the Arab peoples of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Fronts in whose ranks the Syrian Arab Republic is, in their struggle against the plans of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Middle and Near East.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Khalid assessed the great historic role of the victory in building the real socialist society in the USSR and the other socialist countries as the most important achievement of the contemporary revolutionary process and a decisive factor in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. They stressed again the necessity of constantly increasing the cohesion of the international communist movement and the unity of action of all communist and workers' parties as well as all democratic and peace-loving forces throughout the world against the aggressive actions of imperialism and against the anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign of reaction.

The two party leaders confirmed the complete coincidence of the positions of the BCP and the SCP on all international issues and expressed their mutual determination to develop further their friendship and cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the interest of the two friendly peoples and in the name of strengthening the cause of peace and socialism.

The meeting was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

AU121434 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 12 Apr (BTA) -- A general meeting of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences which is to report on the activity of the country's biggest scientific organization over the last five years and to elect new leading bodies opened here today. The meeting is attended by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders.

At present the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is not only the chief organizer, coordinator and executor of fundamental studies in Bulgaria. With its practical developments it promotes public production and helps in the improvement of social management and in the cultural rise of the Bulgarian nation, said in his report Academician Angel Balevski, president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. In the eighth five-year period /1981-1985/ the academic institutes and laboratories will be engaged on 300 themes in the sphere of automatization, electronization, robotization, chemicalization, etc. and this only under agreements with the nine basic economic ministries, and another 600 tasks are to be tackled by the academy in connection with regional programmes for the socio-economic development of individual areas and counties. The expected economic effect of the transfer in the five-year period of new technologies methods, articles, varieties of crops, etc, is 500 million leva.

In the seventh five-year period and in the first year of the eighth five-year period the associates of the academy proposed to mechanical engineering, metallurgy, power generation, health care, agriculture, etc, 424 high-efficiency developments, of which 260 are inventions. As the most significant among these the following were quoted in the report: technologies for the optimization of the work of the nuclear power station in Kozloduy, of electronic-arc welding and melting of metals, for the obtaining of new high-strength low-alloyed steels and of fast-hardening cements. The Bulgarian breeders have created new high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties of wheat, maize, pepper, tomatoes, etc.

Equally big are the successes achieved in the sphere of space instrument-design. The Bulgarian apparatuses assembled abroad the two Bulgaro-Soviet satellites - "Bulgaria-Intercosmos-1300" and "Meteor-Nature", are operating flawlessly.

Academician Angel Balevski spoke about the expanding international cooperation of the academy and particularly about its integration with the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union.

Dwelling on the cadre policy of the academy's leadership, he stressed the great care with which young staff members are surrounded. At present the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has 3,300 research associates, of whom 47 are academicians, 68 - corresponding members, 1,155 - professors and dozents, 262 - doctors of sciences and 1,438 - candidate of sciences.

PEOPLE'S, STATE CONTROL COMMITTEE MEETS

AU132022 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] A meeting was held at the People's and State Control Committee today to asses the work of the control organs in 1981.

The main activities of the Control Committee were devoted to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress. Control was exercised over the perfection of socialist labor organization and upon planned economic management, the application of the economic mechanism, the utilization of production plants and labor resources, the thrifty use of raw materials, the improvement of production quality and other topical issues.

The control organs paid particular attention to the consolidation of state discipline, to the observance of the legal order, to the protection of socialist property, and to the improvement of comprehensive public services for the population.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the basic goal of the work accomplished by the control organs was to exercise through, careful, permanent and, above all, preventive control. This year the activities of the control organs will concentrate on the crucial problems of socio-economic development, on the implementation of full coordination, unity of action, and unity of purpose in the activities of state and people's control as well as in the work of specialized and interadministrative organs exercising control.

Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the People's and State Control Committee, delivered a closing address. he pointed out the great importance of perfecting the activities of the nationwide control system. He described the most important tasks of 1982, which are aimed at the implementation of the decisions adopted at the 12th BCP Congress and at the implementation of the 5-year plan for the socioeconomic development of our country during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period.

RAIL TRANSPORTATION TALKS WITH SOVIETS BEGIN

AU131955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Talks opened in Sofia today between the Bulgarian Ministry of Transportation and a delegation from the USSR Ministry of Railways. The talks are being chaired by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation of Bulgaria, and by Ivan Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways.

The two delegations thoroughly analyzed the work accomplished in connection with railroad transportation between the two countries in joint scientific-technical cooperation and technical assistance between the two ministries. A project on basic trends concerning the expansion and intensification of cooperation in the railroad transportation sector between Bulgaria and the USSR is being discussed for the period up to 1990, and technical assistance by the USSR in the reorganization and modernization of Bulgarian railroad transportation is being envisaged.

The talks will continue tomorrow.

## 'SOLIDARITY' BROADCAST IN WARSAW ATTACKED

### CTK Reaction

LD131306 Prague CTK in English 1131 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (CTK correspondent) -- An illegal radio station "Solidarity" began broadcasting on Monday night, after "informative" leaflets were spread Saturday in Warsaw by Solidarity activists.

The whole 10-minute broadcast had a slanderous and seditious character with its style and content similar to that of Radio "Free Europe". "Solidarity" called for anti-state actions marking the four months of the state of emergency. This was "a trial broadcast" which is to be renewed at the end of April.

"Solidarity" whose activity was suspended for the time of the state of emergency, again showed that it is not willing to respect the provisions. It tries to continue in its subversive anti-state activity and poison thus the atmosphere of the normalization starting in Poland.

### Prague Radio Correspondent

LD131944 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Report by Frantisek Sojka, permanent correspondent in Poland]

[Text] The appearance of the broadcast of the illegal so-called Solidarity radio station on the extreme shortwaves band for several minutes yesterday was a dangerous subversive action against the process of normalization in Poland. This was manifested by the inciting content of the broadcast which had one aim: to evoke unrest, to give a signal for open actions against the power of the people.

There is no doubt that the subversive broadcasting of the pirate broadcasting station of the so-called Solidarity was carefully prepared with extensive material and financial help from anticommunist intelligence centers in the West. Its audibility in Warsaw was limited and it seems that it reached mainly the center of the city and only some districts. The station appealed to the listeners to signal by switching their light off allegedly in order to check audibility. I must say that when I looked out of the window of my apartment at (?subdivision number nine) I could not see any light wave in the windows of apartment buildings facing mine.

It is difficult to say how many people knew yesterday evening about the allegedly trial run of the so-called Solidarity and how many people listened. People with whom I spoke today pointed out above all one fact: It is obvious that the reactionary forces in the country as well as in the West are rather worried about the continuous normalization and that they intend to strengthen their attacks on the socialist system in Poland.

## PZPR'S WOJTAL INTERVIEWED ON PARTY PURGE

AU131329 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Apr 82 p 6

[Jan Markovic undated interview with H. Wojtal, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Krosno, at an unspecified location in East Slovakia: "Expurgation of the Party -- The Basic Prerequisite of Unity"]

[Text] The East Slovak Region was recently visited by a party delegation from the Krosno Voivodship in the Polish People's Republic, with which East Slovakia maintains partnership relations. The delegation was led by H. Wojtal, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Krosno, a party functionary who even at the time of the greatest hardships for the PZPR stood firmly on the positions of Marxism-Leninism.

We took advantage of his presence in the East Slovak Region and asked him for an interview.

[Question] It is rather incomprehensible for our working people that in the past crisis-ridden period often 50 or more percent of PZPR members and candidate members joined "Solidarity." How do you assess today this vacillation of party members?

[Answer] If a man does not have enough pure water available, he must also use muddy water and filter it to get rid of all impurities. Our PZPR is now facing a similar problem. It would not be correct and we could not even afford to expel everyone who was member of "Solidarity" from the PZPR. Many party members were literally coerced to join its ranks. Often they were told in their enterprises: "Do you see that chain in the corner? If you don't go with us, you will be hanged on it."

The weaker ones obeyed and signed the registration slips. There is also a considerable number of those who joined "Solidarity" in its initial stage when its goals were not as sharply directed against Socialist Poland. However, the 17 months of highhandedness when our society was virtually ruled by the manipulated crowd opened many people's eyes. They began to see the connections and the goals pursued by the "Solidarity" leaders. Most party members but also citizens therefore received the 13th of December 1981 -- the day of the declaration of the state of emergency -- as a relief that life was returning to its beaten tracks, that respect for the law was being restored.

[Question] What would you say is now the most important aspect in the work of your PZPR Voivodship Committee in Krosno?

[Answer] We are trying to be in day-to-day contact with the working people in our factories. I, but also the other secretaries, heads of departments and political functionaries are explaining at various meetings the present intentions of our PZPR Central Committee. In this way we are overcoming the remnants of passivity still afflicting some party organizations. It is a fact that ideological work is one of the basic tasks of our present sharp political struggle. The expurgation of party ranks -- which we regard as the basic prerequisite for renewing the party forces, restoring the party's fighting spirit and operativeness, but also for restoring social trust -- continues at the same time. During this expurgation we are getting rid of people who are not dedicated to the ideological principles, of two-faced people and people who disagree with the party's present line and its statutes. Nor do we want to see in the party ranks members whom we remember well from their active role in "Solidarity" or people who waver politically.

[Question] How strong is the voivodship party organization in Krosno today and what course does the process of the PZPR's expurgation take?

[Answer] On 1 January 1982, our voivodship PZPR organization had 37,281 members and candidate party members. By now this number has declined by 7,913 members and candidate members. We are sorry that the greatest decline concerned workers so that workers now account for 45.6 percent of all party members and candidate members, farmers for 35.1 percent and the intelligentsia and others for the rest. From 13 December 1981 until the end of February 1982 we struck out from the ranks of the PZPR in our voivodship organization, 1,107 members and expelled 256 members. What is particularly important is that in 80 percent of all cases the proposal to strike out members came from their own PZPR primary organizations. The proportion of the members struck out and expelled is not, however, commensurate with the proportion of individual strata and classes in the composition of the voivodship party organization because 62.5 percent of the aforementioned number were workers, 8.5 percent farmers, and 23.4 percent members of the intelligentsia. A total of 47 percent of all struck out members joined the party ranks after 1972. Roughly the same applies also to the expelled members. Our voivodship holds the fifth place among Polish voivodships as regards the greatest number of expelled and struck out PZPR members in proportion to the size of the voivodship party organization.

[Question] Have some leading functionaries of the PZPR voivodship committee also been recalled in your voivodship in the process of the party's expurgation?

[Answer] Since the declaration of the state of emergency, six members and candidate members of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, two members of the voivodship Control Commission, and one member of the voivodship Auditing Commission have been recalled. Moreover, 39 members of committees of PZPR primary organizations and 37 chairmen of primary and sectional [dilci] PZPR organizations have been recalled. These as well as several other circumstances have forced us to set up in the voivodship six district centers for party work. Our goal is for each of these centers to have in future three political and two administrative-technical functionaries. The center's head will be on the level of the head of a PZPR voivodship committee department. The initial experiences confirm that these centers are highly needed (there does not exist the division into districts in Poland -- author's note). They provide the PZPR primary organizations with much needed information but they also render methodological assistance. It was to a certain extent due also to their contribution that this year we have adopted the first 64 candidate PZPR members, 28 of them workers and 9 farmers.

[Question] As you have already stressed, Comrade Wojtal, an ever increasing number of people in your voivodship are becoming convinced of the possibility of a relatively rapid way out of the crisis. One of the party's basic tasks will surely be to say a resolute word about the nature of the trade unions to be formed in Poland in the future. What is the situation in your voivodship in this respect?

[Answer] The Seventh PZPR Central Committee session already stressed that the process of renewal will continue with reforms of the political, social and economic life. This means that the party will seek to deepen socialist democracy, relying in that process on the activity of all patriotic forces. In the period of the state of emergency the function of the trade unions is being partially replaced by the social commissions. However, their activity is temporary. The question of the future trade union movement in Poland is therefore frequently being discussed in PZPR primary organizations but also at workplaces. It transpires from the course of the discussion in our voivodship so far that most working people do not wish a return to the situation and to the role played by the trade union movement prior to 13 December 1981. Most people taking part in this discussion are inclined to agree with the opinion that the future trade unions should be Branch Trade Unions. This trade union type is for example favored by the teachers and railroad workers. We have been sufficiently instructed by the recent past to know what we must do to prevent the future trade unions from becoming an arena of political struggle, from being made use of in order to undermine the foundations of our socialist state.

[Question] To get out of the crisis situation as soon as possible means to utilize as soon as possible the full industrial capacity. What is the situation in Poland and in your voivodship in this respect?

[Answer] Speaking briefly, one might say that it is very complicated. The capitalist states' embargo considerably complicates the regularity of production. In the first 2 months of the year, industrial production in our voivodship was 15 percent behind the plan and building work 25.5 percent. The main reason for the low output are poor supplies of materials and technology. However, even this problem is being gradually solved. For example, in our Polmo enterprise, which manufactures shock absorbers, we have replaced Z114 million worth of metallurgical material imported from capitalist states with our domestically produced materials. Analogous measures are being taken in other enterprises. There is a complicated economic situation also in the countryside. The spring agricultural work is beginning under conditions of an acute shortage of fertilizer, herbicides and some seeds. Yet even in this sector we have already scored the first successes. We are far exceeding the tasks in the procurement of milk, which can be seen in the ample amount of milk and dairy products on the market. I am convinced that with the socialist states' help the situation will soon improve also in our national economy to such an extent that we will be able to fully pay back our fraternal countries' selfless assistance.

## U.S. 'POWER INTERESTS' AT STAKE IN FALKLANDS

AU131319 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Apr 82 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky's Washington dispatch in the column "Notes": "The Power Interests Are The Issue"]

[Text] The occupation of the Falkland Islands by Argentina, and the crisis in British-Argentine relations which followed it, are accompanied by feverish diplomatic activity in the U.S. capital. The British and Argentine ambassadors are coming and going from the State Department building, and one diplomatic dispatch follows another in quick succession. Obviously, what Washington is most concerned about, are its own interests in the southern end of the continent, and in the south Atlantic in general. The interests are of two kinds: above all power interests, but also economic ones. The enormous crude oil reserves obviously lying on the continental shelf between the mainland and the islands are robbing the American crude oil monopolies of their sleep. The Pentagon would like to make use of the British-Argentine dispute for doing what it has been interested in doing for quite a long time -- building a base on the Falkland Islands. This base would not only control the approaches to the Antarctic, which is regarded by the Pentagon as very significant in the military sense, but also the entire southern Atlantic and the strategic approaches to Africa, and southern Africa in particular, to which the U.S. power circles are bound both by military and economic interests.

The United States regards Britain as its closest ally in western Europe, and Margaret Thatcher's government is zealously supporting the plan for deploying medium-range missiles. That is why the United States is extremely interested in the Falkland crisis not undermining Britain's position, and in the labourist opposition not coming to power.

That is why -- as has now transpired in Washington -- the CIA has been of great and valuable service to the British Government. For a number of days prior to the occupation of the Falklands, American espionage planes were overflying the Argentine territorial space and registering the movements of military units. This enabled the Thatcher Government to be aware of the action that was being prepared already several days in advance, before Argentina had started it.

In the entire dispute Washington is also bearing in mind that it is averse to aggravating relations with the Argentine Government, in which it is placing certain hopes in its plans for the Latin American Continent. But what the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon are afraid of most, is the possibility that a military conflict in the southern part of the American Continent could set in motion the popular forces that are hostile to American power interests. That is also the reason for all the zealous diplomatic activity. It is not concerned with the interests of the Falklands or of Argentina, not even with British interests -- first and foremost, it is concerned with American power interests.

## U.S. CHEMICAL ARMS SUPPLIED TO AFGHANISTAN

AU131705 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Apr 82 p 6

[Dusan Brabec Kabul dispatch: "Report From Peshawar; Chemical Weapons From The United States in The Hands of Counterrevolutionaries"]

[Excerpt] The gradual stabilization of the revolutionary people's power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan robs the domestic and foreign reactionaries of their sleep. They are trying by all possible means and with the massive financial and material assistance of the United States, China, Pakistan and some reactionary Arab countries to disturb the peaceful life of the Afghan people. They kill innocent citizens, destroy industrial and agricultural facilities, schools, mosques and bridges, and disrupt transportation and communication. A new gang, called Harakat-e Eslami, has established itself in the Pakistani city of Peshawar. Its chieftains, erstwhile exponents of the former reactionary Afghan regimes, took residence in a certain Iranian city.

All this is said in a document that has recently gotten into the Afghan authorities' hands. In this document, the dispatched emissaries report to their bosses in Iran that they have opened a recruitment office in the Habib Hotel in Peshawar, apartment No. 106. The Pakistani Government authorities promptly met their request.

The dispatched bandits ask headquarters to approve the opening of special training camps for young Afghan refugees in the Haripur district near the Pakistani city of Rawalpindi. They assure their bosses that they need not worry about weapons and the training of the novices. The delivery of arms has allegedly been already discussed with Pakistani military authorities. However, they complain about a shortage of recruits since most refugees capable of combat had already been recruited by the counterrevolutionary centers Hezb-e Eslami and Jam'iat-e Eslami. The emissaries urgently ask for propaganda leaflets since the materials disseminated by the two other gorups allegedly do not correspond to the doctrine of Harakat. The explanation suggests itself that a new organization of bandits, according to the Western script, should use new hiterto uncompromised ideological methods. The people have seen through the previous ones and do not believe them.

The discovered dispatch perfectly portrays its authors when they report that they have succeeded in establishing contact with a collaborator of the BBC and a correspondent of the Islamabad daily (?JANG), which is indirectly run by the Pakistani intelligence service. The leader of those enemies of their own people, Mohammad Asef Mohsen Qandahari, had already commited many murders and destructions on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. This time he reports that he will soon try to transport several dozen boxes with bombs, hand grenades and chemical weapons to the area of the Iranian-Afghan border for gangs operating in the western provinces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The report notes in its postscript that at issue are above all new types of American chemical missiles CS-517, PKT of 83 mm caliber, and M460/026 produced in the federal laboratories of the state of Pennsylvania in the United States. These insidious poisonous gases used by the bandits are nothing new in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. For example, this year Afghan security forces succeeded in rendering harmless a gang of bandits in the Ghazni Province that was equipped with such dangerous chemical weapons. The obtained confidential report for the chieftains of Harakat-e Eslami is one of many proofs of the continuing supply of arms to the enemies of the Afghan people and of the most heinous acts against humanity, acts that have often been condemned at official world forums.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 APR

LD131430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of Bohumil Urban, federal minister of foreign trade. In Czechoslovakia he will discuss the further expansion of cooperation between us and our Soviet partners in construction of the Prague and Moscow metros, construction of industrial enterprises and nuclear power stations, and in deliveries of Czechoslovak industrial plants.

USSR'S SHALAYEV HEADS TU DELEGATION TO PRAGUE

LD141056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, led by its Chairman Stepan Shalayev, arrived in Prague today for the 10th general trade union. Vaclav Bezel, deputy chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions and chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council and Viliam and Kozik, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, welcomed the guests at Ruzyne Airport. Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin was also present at the airport.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES JAN-MAR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD131736 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Prague, 13 Apr (CTK) -- The development of the Czechoslovak economy in the first quarter of this year continued according to guidelines set by the government, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Statistical Office Vaclav Cap has said in an interview for Czechoslovak Radio.

Evaluating Czechoslovakia's economic results it is necessary to take into account conditions by which it is objectively influenced, particularly high prices of imported raw materials, materials and especially fuels. Also playing its role is last year's lower harvest, and the need to change the structure of the economy.

The 1982 plan approved by the Czechoslovak Government takes these conditions into consideration. Its conception lays stress on ensuring the further economic development and preservation of the achieved living standard and social certainties of the population. At the same time it is necessary to restore the balance of external relations, even at the cost of decreasing imports of raw materials. The results achieved by the Czechoslovak economy from January to the end of March indicate that with the slower rate of development, the national-economic proportions and the overall economic relations improved and the overall line of the economic development was implemented. Czechoslovakia's industrial production increased in the first quarter of this year by 0.4 per cent compared to the same period of 1981. As required by the intentions of the economic policy, the production in branches with great demands on fuels, energy and imported raw materials was decreased. Production in metallurgy, the industry of building materials, and the fuel and energy production is lower than in the first three months of last year, only in the chemical industry it remains slightly higher. On the other hand, production in the engineering and light industries increased in harmony with the plan.

Special pressure is being exerted on (?ensuring) a higher effectiveness in capital construction. The volume of work and deliveries in this sphere was cut by 6 per cent in the first quarter of the year, with the plan envisaging a 2.1-per cent cut this year. The number of projects to be started is being reduced in order to ensure speedier completion of the projects already under construction.

In agriculture, the planned quotas in the state purchase of cattle for slaughter remains at about the same level as last year -- the plan was fulfilled in the first quarter of the year but the purchase of milk and eggs was slightly lagging behind the plan.

The development of external economic relations continues to be based on widening economic cooperation with socialist countries but at the same time, Czechoslovakia is also interested in mutually advantageous cooperation with capitalist states.

Czechoslvoakia's exports increased by 3.2 per cent in the first quarter of 1982 while imports decreased by 9.1 per cent. Exports to and imports from socialist states were higher than in the same period of 1981 but they were decreased in relations to non-socialist states.

Incomes of the Czechoslovak population increased by almost 2 percent against the first three months of last year. The adjustments of some retail prices at the end of January led to a higher cost of living but they were partly compensated for by increased low pensions, family allowances and also by gradual growth of incomes in some branches of the Czechoslovak economy.

## TRIBUNA VIEWS 'UNDESIRABLE' BOURGEOIS ATTITUDES

AU091302 Prague TRIBUNA No 13 in Czech 31 Mar 82 pp 1, 3

[Bohumil Nemec article: "To Fight the Vestiges in People's Minds"]

[Excerpts] The various manifestations of a petty bourgeois way of life and of thinking in our society are an undesirable, but nevertheless an objective phenomenon. It is self-evident that an extremely serious element of a petty bourgeois revival is the bourgeois ideology, both the one that has survived in our society, and the one that has been infiltrated into this country from the West. The 15th CPCZ Central Committee session stressed that, within the framework of ideological subversion directed at the socialist countries, the bourgeois propaganda is foisting on the people simplified, often very primitive and distorted notions of man's ideals. Through films, television, periodicals and the mass-culture industry it is striving to concentrate undivided attention on certain attractive aspects of life in the capitalist countries.

However, these objective conditions and the influence of bourgeois ideology, as well as the vestiges in people's minds, need not necessarily lead to the spreading of petty bourgeois attitudes in society. The petty bourgeois wave spreads most in periods of social crisis, in periods when there are mistakes in policy and when there is no principled economic, political and ideological battle against them.

As the CSSR's historic experience in the 'sixties showed, in this kind of situation the petty bourgeois attitudes become the reserve of the bourgeois counterrevolution. That is why the 16th CPCZ Congress was fully justified in stressing that it is a constant task of ideological work to wage a principled battle against rightwing opportunism, and to maintain class vigilance toward all brands of revisionism, as well as the diverse manifestations of petty bourgeois attitudes and vestiges in the people's minds.

All progress toward communism is logically linked with the growth of demands on the people's consciousness, with the applications of more exacting professional, political and moral criteria. Not everybody is capable of coping with the growing demands, and a petty bourgeois person becomes resigned. This resigned attitude toward the fully developed subjective role of social advance lies in the petty bourgeois attitude itself, in the expression of the endeavor to "hide," to isolate oneself, not to improve oneself. Mostly this is not due to ill will; and that is why, in most instances, a petty bourgeois person must not be approached as a conscious enemy. However, he is a person who can drag down others. It is impossible to become morally indignant over a petty bourgeois person, or to be sentimentally sorry for him. His mentality must be actively and purposefully changed. It is necessary to go to the roots of the matter and effectively to help him to fully join in, to mobilize his strength, not to hide before new tasks. Thus we educate a petty bourgeois person even against his will, and not only in the public interest, but also in his own.

In the fight against petty bourgeois attitudes it is nevertheless essential to strictly differentiate between a petty bourgeois attitude and its bearer. This is also important for cadre work and for the specific assessment of people. A person who sometimes shows certain petty bourgeois tendencies is not necessarily a petty bourgeois person himself. In order to be able to determine who is a petty bourgeois person, the decisive thing is to analyze what element revails in his activity, in a broader framework of a certain period of time.

A petty bourgeois person is one who proves by his practical activity, assessed as a whole, that he puts individual interests in first place in a conflict with all-social interests. We cannot condemn people for wanting to have a better life. But we must demand from them that this does not happen to the detriment of society.

It is necessary to resolutely fight all kinds of parasitism and speculations. But it is ineffective to fight such people only by using words. The decisive thing is consistent labor management and organization, a just scheme of remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work, and the establishment of a demanding environment in the working people's collectives, one that criticizes and condemns the lack of work discipline and all speculations and parasitism.

We know examples of certain people who have built an original private kind of "socialism" out of social property, and prevent others from entering it. They would like only to receive from society, while giving only a small portion back. They act differently in their working place and at home, in their family; and differently toward their superiors and their subordinates. Their way of thinking and acting are two different things. In order to survive, to preserve their way of life and way of thinking, these people can always adjust to their environment. They are frequently capable of changing their political stances overnight, and they will follow everybody who ensures them a comfortable and, as far as possible, undemanding life, without reaching out for so-called achievements. They know only about their rights; they ignore their duties and responsibilities.

The petty bourgeois attitude has yet another root in our country -- we know a lot about its existence; it must not be underated. It is an element which we can call the element of small-scale production and tradesmanship; but we must not identify it with the small-scale production sphere in the national economy. However their is a close relationship between the petty bourgeois attitude and small-scale production. Small-scale producers were, above all, bearers of petty bourgeois ideals and subjects of petty bourgeois practices. We have almost no small-scale producers in our country in the proper sense of the word. But this does not mean that the petty bourgeois element has already disappeared from our life and our people's practices. This phenomenon has not perished with the former small-scale producers' joining the socialist large-scale production.

Essentially, petty bourgeois attitudes are the parasites of the shortcomings and problems of socialism. Experience shows us that an upsurge of petty bourgeois attitudes is closely linked with the difficulties accompanying the economic, and also the social and ideological, advance of socialism. Shortcomings in the economy, in trade and services, lead to a certain dissatisfaction among the citizens. This creates conditions for tradesmen, traders and speculators, who satisfy the demand for goods and services in short supply for high prices. The decisive form of struggle against this phenomenon never lies in mere condemnation; and even punishments will not eliminate its causes. The decisive starting point and means of fighting this form of petty bourgeois attitude must lie in the changes which are taking place in our country in connection with the gradual implementation and development of the set of measures for improving the planned management of national economy.

In overcoming the vestiges in people's minds in the socialist society, the decisive role is played by the CPCZ. The party is the vanguard of the working people. It sets the aims and tasks in all spheres of life and it educates its members in the spirit of nonconciliatoriness toward antisocial and antisocialist trends and phenomena.

## ARTICLES CONSIDER DUTIES, QUALITIES OF COMMUNIST

AU091348 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 8 April 1982 on page one carries a 1,600-word editorial entitled "Personal View and Communists." The editorial opens by saying that "even in the stage of building an advanced socialist society there survive differences and contradictions between the progressive social awareness of the decisive majority of our people and the lagging individual awareness of a segment of the working people. Though these contradictions are not antagonistic in nature, we must not ignore, circumvent or underestimate them.

If for no other reason than because where there is an absence of socialist social awareness, a subjectivist awareness comes to the surface and spawns phenomena such as violations of labor discipline, the socialist legal order and norms of communist ethics, manifestations of private ownership and consumer-oriented psychology and a large number of other abuses which we neither want nor need."

The article then defines one's personal views as one of the manifestations of one's awareness and deplores that "there sporadically appear personal views with which it is impossible to identify." It emphasizes that "it is not enough not to accept or to condemn such views. At the same time they must be opposed by persuasion and arguments. Especially and precisely communists must speak out against any incorrect views."

The editorial then cites the criticism of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session in March 1980 of parents who consider it a tragedy when their child takes up a worker's profession instead of pursuing university studies, and goes on to say: "How many parents even today 'pull wires' or are even ready and capable of resorting to the abuse of bribery only to get their offspring -- often against his will -- to any university-level school. Unfortunately, many otherwise good fathers, even CPCZ members, also succumb to this incorrect tendency to underestimate the skilled worker's profession. And other communists, instead of setting them right, give them advice or help them establish connections.

"Any deformed personal view of an individual conceals the danger that it will fall on the fertile soil of an inexperienced and immature member of the young generation. When, for example, an adolescent hears his older brother say 'to hell with work, let them write that I was absent, they can't sack me anyway' or something to that effect, what sort of ideas and what view about the future life are being shaped in him? Or when, on his way to school, he hears on the bus an 'uncle's' muscle-flexing talk about what he thinks about his supervisors who 'harrass' him only because he did not fulfill some work duty of his and they caught him 'moonlighting' during working hours, plus a few invectives about the supervisors who in his eyes are 'worse than capitalists.' And other passengers hear this, too, but no one reacts. By keeping silent, everyone remains in his uninvolved, profound anonymity."

The editorial then turns to the role of communists in such situations. It says: "During clashes of views, especially in connection with the present application of the principles of the improved system of management, there often arise conflict situations. An upright communist must not permit anyone to assert in such situations his personal view only from the viewpoint of his personal interests. He must assert harmony between personal views and interests and all-social interests. It is a natural task of party organizations to more actively strengthen their members' ideological and political ability to resist incorrect, harmful views of all kinds, which often are so well-thought-out and tricky that they seem innocuous. And this does not concern our ideological adversaries alone."

"A communist must not be seen and heard only in his party organization," the editorial says in conclusion, "but, displaying the qualities of a political agitator, must join discussions he hears around himself in which people's personal views on matters and phenomena of our present are being shaped. And all the less so can he remain indifferent when confronted with views and manifestations of individuals that have nothing in common with socialist principles of life and work, with socialist ethics. What else is a communist's greatest wealth if not his own profound ardor for the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, his firm inner conviction, irreconcilability to malfeasances and partisan fighting spirit -- in his whole way of life.

Prague in Czech TRIBUNA No. 13 on 31 March on page 2 carries a 1,100-word Jiri Celizna article entitled "jointly." In the article, Celizna discusses the need, in light of the "growing problems that accompany the building of socialism in this world of exacerbated class antagonisms," to reinforce the bonds between communists and noncommunists.

According to Celizna, "These bonds determine the implementation of all projects in building socialism, they are also the target of all onslaughts by our enemies.

Speaking about the relationship between party members and other people, Celizna says: "The party carefully sees to it that communists fully live the life of the people, that they do not differ in anything. The party statutes do not permit any highhanded manners and qualify any conceit in the behavior of communists toward persons without party affiliation as irreconcilable with membership in the Communist Party. We will never let up in the endeavor to observe the principle that communists have the right, and even the duty, to differ from persons without party affiliation in only one thing -- in fulfilling their work and civic duties even more consistently and better than others." Yet this relationship has yet another aspect, according to Celizna -- the attitude of persons without party affiliation to party members. He says: "Since communists take upon themselves a greater share of responsibility and try to carry the torch of the work and all-social endeavor, since more is demanded of them, they have the right to reject all kinds of malicious insinuations like -- what sort of leadership do the communists provide. Incidentally, various invectives do not originate in the ranks of the upright citizens without party affiliation. As a rule, their authors are those whom you scarcely see in our joint endeavor but who are all the more vociferous in their clamor that we still lack this or that.

"We will not act as defenders for those who are not worthy of the name communist. The party is uncompromisinly removing from its ranks careerists, opportunists, profit-seekers who abuse their posts, and swellheads who only sully with their attitude to people the party's unblemished banner. However, at the same time it will not permit anyone to maliciously and unjustly attack party cadres only because they consistently demand the fulfillment of all-social tasks, on which the living standards of all of us depend."

Further on in the article, Celizna explains the need -- in view of Czechoslovakia's "internal potentials and resources" -- for "not always popular" but necessary measures and asserts -- using the situation in Poland as a warning example -- that the CPCZ will never pursue the "hazardous" policy of "unrealistic promises."

CPCZ'S JOSEF HAVLIN RECEIVES BCP'S FOL

LD141056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Aleksandur Fol, member of the BCP Central Committee, minister of education.

In a comradely discussion they informed each other about the fulfillment of conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and 12th BCP Congress in the sphere of improving the standard of education of people in the two fraternal countries. They paid particular attention to issues of upbringing and education of youth.

LE FIGARO REPORTS RELEASE OF DISSIDENTS

PM131303 Paris LE FIGARO in French 24 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Release of Four Dissidents"]

[Text] Four of the seven Czechoslovak dissidents arrested in May 1978 have been released in Prague: Mrs Kanturkova (whose writings had circulated in Samizdat form), Jirina Siklova, Karel Kyncl and Jan Ruml. Of this group, three journalists and historians -- Milan Simecka, Jiri Ruml and Jan Mlynarik -- remain in prison.

CHURCH, STATE PEACE MOVEMENT DISAGREEMENT NOTED

DW131043 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 13 Apr 82 p 4

["Text" of "Rectorial Letter" read from the pulpits of Protestant churches in the GDR and supplement to this letter by the bishop of the Berlin-Brandenburg church]

[Text] On Easter Sunday, an "announcement to the member churches on a dialogue of the Conference of Evangelical Church leaderships from the state secretary for church affairs on 7 April 1982" was read from many pulpits of Protestant churches in the GDR as a rectorial letter. Herewith the full text:

The state secretary for church affairs (Klaus Gysi -- FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU) had offered to the Conference of Evangelical Church leaderships on 7 April 1982 an objective dialogue for the explanation of the new Military Service Law and of the Law on the GDR's State Borders.

In keeping with the desire of the conference this dialogue included the subjects that have burdened the relationship between the state and the church as a result of the state decision against the symbol of the 1981 peace decade in the form of the patch bearing the legend "Swords into Plowshares."

With reference to, and in continuation of, the definition of the stance taken by the Conference of Evengelical Church leaderships on 14 March 1982, the representatives of the conference advocated the following positions:

The GDR's peace efforts do not render the eccelsiastical peace impulse superfluous.

The church is pursuing an independent peace work.

It is not simply the amplifier of the state's foreign policy.

The conference underscored that it cannot but regard the state decision against the symbol of the peace decade a curtailment of the public testimonial of the church and a curtailment of the freedom of religion and conscience.

Citing a multitude of cases, the conference objected to the fact that the independent Christian peace manifestation is being suspected as the establishment of an "independent peace movement;"

That wearing the peace symbol "Swords into Plowshares" is regarded as a denial of the GDR's peace policy and as an attempt at weakening defense readiness;

That the peace symbol is passed off as having been produced in the West and illegally imported in the GDR;

That the security organs indiscriminately suspect the wearers of this symbol of ulterior motives, that the wearers are made out to be criminals by largely inappropriate measures, that their dignity is violated and their loyalty (to the state -- FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU) lastingly impaired....

The state secretary was told that the churches have no way of making the young people understand the state's attitude;

That they fear that their actions will evoke serious consequences on the part of the state organs against the predominately good-willed young people, and that it will threaten the internal peace of our society and the personal development of young people....

The conference expressed its bewilderment at the fact that in cases of intervention no clear information is provided as to the legal basis of that intervention.

The state secretary repeated to the conference officially what he had earlier expressed in various individual talks:

The objectives of the state are not directed against the predication and meaning of the symbol as expounded once again by the conference in its statement of 14 March.

But because the symbol has been misused for the purpose of weakening defense readiness in the GDR it cannot be tolerated in public any longer.

The dialogue made it clear that this involves a political decision the implementation of which implies the application of various legal provisions and ordinances. Yet, to lump together in assessing the intent of all those who wear the symbol is at odds with the purpose of the state decision. He (the state secretary -- FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU) confirmed that the churches should directly contact the pertinent state organs in the event of transgressions. He promised that he would himself pursue the clarification of serious cases.

The conference, referring to the state responsibility, urgently requested a positive assessment of the peace decade symbol and a more differentiated treatment of its use as well as the discontinuation of acts of transgressions.

The conference informs church personnel and congregations of this dialogue, which will be continued.

In view of the present situation it requests that the Christian peace testimony be prepared in such a way that it can be heard and become effective. The statement of the conference dated 14 March 1982 may serve as a guideline to this end. In view of our comprehensive peace mandate nobody can be interested in any aggravation of the conflict.

(Signed) Werner Krusche, chairman of the conference of the Evangelical Church leaderships in the GDR, 7 Apr 1982.

The Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg (GDR) area supplemented the rectorial letter of the bishop as follows:

Dear brothers and sisters: Allow me to add to the announcement the expression of gratitude to those who have worn the symbol of the 1981 peace decade "Swords into Plowshares" and who, despite all ensuring difficulties, retained a really peaceful attitude.

Notwithstanding all efforts on the part of the church leadership it has not been possible in most cases to protect the wearers of the patch against unpleasant consequences. But it just be clear that our responsibility for peace reaches farther than just the wearing of patches. All Christians should hope and be prepared to stand firm for peace and the peace mandate which motivates them.

The resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead gives us the courage and the hope for advocating peace and understanding and the mitigation of all hate in the future as well, even if we time and again encounter misunderstandings and seemingly will not be successful with well-meaning actions. Ultimately the peace of Jesus Christ will prevail. Let us give it room in our lives even now.

Greetings to you from Gottfried Forck, bishop of Berlin-Brandenburg.

CHURCH RELATIONS DISCUSSED AT BERLIN MEETING

LD122046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 12 Apr (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, the state secretary for church affairs, today talked with representatives of 15 minor churches and religious communities in the GDR. After introductory remarks by the state secretary on the international situation, the GDR's peace policy and the importance of the Military Service Law and the Law on the State Border, there was a debate which centered on the need to preserve peace and to act to prevent the arms escalation by the U.S. administration, and on church activities.

The participants stressed their support for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. In a trusting and open atmosphere they expressed their desire and endeavor to continue the constructive policy of developing GDR state-church relations in conformity with the Constitution.

CHRISTIANS URGED TO GREATER PEACE EFFORTS

DW131440 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0620 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Commentary by Karl (Henning), not other wise identified, on the Easter marches, the commentary directly following the studio-relayed protestant church service]

[Excerpt] Being citizens and Christians in the GDR we are allied in solidarity with the peace movements in the FRG and in other capitalist states. We pay due tribute to the engagement and courage of the peace fighters in the capitalist world who with intensifying radiation manifest their peace credo in a society in which the cause and the instigator of armament and war form a socioeconomic basis.

Albert Schweitzer in 1964 wrote to the participants in the FRG Easter march the following words of monition: "With regard to the question concerning the atom bomb I tell you: open your mouth;don't let yourselves be played for fools." These are words which have lost nothing of their topicality. The same holds true for what our premier Otto Grotewohl said in 1963: "We, the citizens of the GDR, have long been on the course of the Easter march."

Yes indeed, we are working and living under a social system in which the aspiration to peace by the individual is in harmony with the peace policy of our government. For this reason, said Potsdam physicist Dr Helmut (Dohmke) after the Amsterdam hearing on nuclear weapons and disarment, what matters in the peace engagement in our social situation cannot be copying peace movements in Western countries but finding in any society such forms which allow bringing the issue of peace up for discussion in a specific way. Christian thinking and Christian action in matters of peace in our society must not beat odds with others.

Finally, the member if the conference of evangelical church leaderships stated that what also matters, last but not least, is that we make the credibility of our state's will for peace clear to the outside as well. Specific forms of peace engagement under socialism have formed in the course of history of our country since the fifties and sixties. Let me draw attention to the National Front and its working groups for Christian circles, the GDR Peace Council as well as the Christian Peace Conference and the Berlin Conference of European Catholics. And it is part of the continuity of our struggle for disarmament if we let the manifold forms and traditions of peace work in our country become effective in the future as well.

KRENZ RECEIVES FRG EVANGELICAL YOUTH GROUP

LD132152 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 13 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation of the Associaiton of Evangelical Youth [AEJ] of the FRG and West Berlin led by its chairman, Pastor Erich Eltzner, arrived in the GDR capital today on a visit lasting several days at the invitation of the FDJ Central Council.

In their first meeting both Egon Krenz and Erich Eltzner stressed that in the present aggravated internatiinal situation there is nothing more important than working all over the world for the preservation of peace. There is no sensible alternative to the process of detente. Despite the existing contradictions and differences, a policy of dialogue and of cooperation must be continued between East and West. It is in the interests of youth in particular that the arms race be halted.

Egon Krenz briefed the guests on the tasks of GDR youth in the further shaping of the developed socialist society and stressed their great commitment to the strengthening of the GDR and thus to the preservation of peace.

Erich Eltzner explained the main aspects of the work of the AEJ, especially its committment to peace. He also spoke about the results of the recent meeting of the members of his association.

EUROPEAN ECUMENICAL YOUTH CONFERENCE ENDS

AU141140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Summary] Burgscheidungen (ADN) -- On Monday the third European Ecumenical Youth Conference which was attended by about 200 participants from 17 European countries and guests from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, Latin and North America, as well as observers from various organizations, ended in Burgscheidungen on Monday after 1 week of discussions. The conference adopted a letter to the forthcoming second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, in which it expresses its wish for the success and concrete results of this meeting and supports the proposal for a moratorium of medium-range missiles in Europe. "In the final communique the participants stress their responsibility in solving the social problems of the young generation, referring to the effects of unemployment of young people in the capitalist countries."

HONECKER, STOPH GREET DPRK LEADERS ON REELECTION

AU131630 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Apr 82 p 2

[ND report: "Congratulations to Pyongyang: Erich Honecker to Kim Il-song on reelection as president"]

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, on his reelection as DPRK president:

On your reelection as DPRK president, I convey to you the most cordial congratulations and best greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the GDR State Council and on my own behalf.

I am certain that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will continue to further develop dynamically on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for the well-being of our peoples, in the interest of peace and socialism.

I wish you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, further great successes in your activities for the benefit of the DPRK people, creative vigor and personal well-being.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has also conveyed cordial congratulations to Yi Chong-ok on his reelection as chairman of the DPPK Council of Ministers.

SINDERMANN DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE

13 Apr Arrival

LD131202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Maputo, 13 Apr (ADN) -- A delegation from the GDR People's Chamber, led by its president, Horst Sindermann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of State, was warmly welcomed at Maputo International Airport on Tuesday. The delegation, which arrived in the People's Republic of Mozambique on a 4-day official visit, was greeted by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Permanent Political Committee, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party Central Committee.

## Talks Held With Dos Santos

LD132136 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] In Maputo today the president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, condemned the policy of the U.S. administration, which he said poses a grave threat to world peace. During a talk with the secretary of Mozambique's People's Assembly, Marcelino dos Santos, he said that at such a time friends must set common targets for their struggle. Horst Sindermann stressed the importance of the exchange of experience between the people's representative bodies for the strengthening of socialist state power.

Marcelino dos Santos said that the visit by the members of the GDR parliament is proof of the close alliance between Mozambique and the GDR in the conflict with imperialism. His people know that they can count on the friendship and brotherhood-in-arms of the GDR.

## SED'S TISCH SPEAKS AT SOFIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

AU131634 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Apr 82 p 5

[ND report: "FDGB Greetings to the Bulgarian Trade Union: Harry Tisch Spoke at Ninth Congress in Sofia"]

[Excerpt] Sofia (ND report) -- Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Federal Presidium, valued the close combat alliance between the GDR and Bulgaria and both countries' trade unions at the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions in Sofia. In his greetings address he described socialism as the decisive factor in preserving and securing peace. The Soviet Union has once more shown the peoples of the world the road on which peace can be saved. The GDR supports from the bottom of the heart the new peace initiative submitted by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet trade union congress.

## SED'S DOHLUS RECEIVES MONGOLIAN DELEGATION

AU131646 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10/11 Apr 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Friendly Talks With the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Delegation: Horst Dohlus Briefed Guests About SED Policy"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for friendly talks a delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] delegation under the leadership of (Balschirijn Lamshaw) member of the MPRP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department for Cadre Affairs.

During the cordial meeting Horst Dohlus briefed the guests about the implementation of the domestic and foreign policy tasks adopted by the 10th SED Congress and valued the successes of the economic and social policy as the result of the enterprising work of the GDR communists and all working people. He underscored the great significance of the current elections in all SED basic branches for the further mobilization of the party members and all working people in order to obtain a high increase in performance in all spheres of the economy and to safeguard peace.

In explaining experiences in cadre work, Horst Dohlus stressed that in the future the SED will also proceed from the fact of further strengthening the leading role of the workers class and of its Marxist-Leninist party by training cadres who know the workers' life from their own experience and who are selflessly acting on the order of their class.

Participating in the talks were Fritz Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Department for Cadre Affairs, and Dulma Jamsrangiyn, member of the MPR Central Committee and MPR ambassador to the GDR.

KADAR TO VISIT FRG AT SCHMIDT INVITATION

LD131828 Budapest MTI in English 1731 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 Apr (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, is to visit the Federal Republic of Germany on April 27 and 28, at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

GASPAR ADDRESS AT BULGARIAN TU CONGRESS 8 APR

AU131339 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 Apr 82 p 3

[Address by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, WFTU president and MSZMP Politburo member, at the 8 April opening session of the Ninth Bulgarian Trade Union Congress]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades, friends, permit me to convey to all delegates of the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and, through you, to all our Bulgarian worker brothers the ardent fraternal greetings of the organized Hungarian working people. I wish the congress much success in its work.

The centuries-old friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and Hungary is rooted in historical traditions and a similar historical past. With the liberation of our countries, the strong roots of friendship came to full fruition and provided the foundations of a new, common and happier future for relations.

Our people and trade unions follow with great attention and highly value the socialist development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and we sincerely rejoice over the results that have been attained by the Bulgarian people in all areas of the country's economic, political and intellectual life.

We are particularly glad over the fact that -- as has emerged from the congress' report -- the Bulgarian trade unions, the greatest mass organizations of the working people, are successfully fulfilling their responsible role in socialist construction. Committed to society and the working people, they have been making a consistent and active contribution to perfecting socialist conditions in production, further developing socialist democracy, improving working and living conditions and all the results that have been achieved to date. We can conclude with great satisfaction that, amid common objectives and identical social conditions, close ties of friendship and cooperation have developed between our trade unions, the further development of which serves the good of the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

As you know, the Hungarian trade unions have held their 24th congress. It was one of the most important conclusions of our congress that the Hungarian trade union movement has found its due place and is fulfilling its role in our society. It is an integral part of our social system. It not only implements, but also shapes policy. In the system of the division of social activity, it performs its job in an autonomous and committed manner, aware of its responsibility for the working people's interests.

It is an important qualitative criterion of the activity of the Hungarian trade union movement today that we are able to accomplish multifaceted and diverse trade union tasks in much closer unity and, therefore, more successfully than previously. The Hungarian trade unions enjoy extensive rights ensured by law. Still, we know that possessing these rights also means responsibility. The true value of our work lies solely in a harmony of rights and obligations.

In our international relations, we have always favored a further development of fruitful cooperation among the trade unions of the socialist countries and will continue to do so. Faithful to our internationalist conviction, we are in solidarity with every trade union that serves the genuine interests of the working people.

We are striving further to strengthen multilateral relations, the realization of common objectives and cooperation to that end in the international trade union movement. We support and initiate acts that serve to restrain the arms race and European security and world peace. As a member of the WFTU, that is not only our task, but our duty as well.

The Bulgarian people will commemorate this year the 100th anniversary of their great son, Georgi Dimitrov, an outstanding figure of the international workers movement. This fact alone can render the present congress of the Bulgarian trade unions an even more festive occasion. Through a successful implementation of the resolutions passed here you can contribute to the building of a socialist society. In this, I wish you, on behalf of the Hungarian working people, further success in your work and good health.

PUJA MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER IN PARIS

LD100942 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 0900 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Hungarian-French foreign ministerial talks have been held in the French capital. En route home from his Southeast Asian tour, Frigyes Puja met Claude Cheysson. The head of Hungarian diplomacy had previously been to Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Laos, Vitnam and Kampuchea.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA HOLDS TALKS IN ALGERIA

12 April Arrival

LD121542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs is holding talks in Algiers. Frigyes Puja arrived in Algiers at noon today at the invitation of Foreign Minister Mohamed Ben Yahia. This is the first time that the foreign ministers from the two countries have held talks. This fact was referred to by Frigyes Puja in a statement made at the airport in which he went on to stress that Hungary and Algeria have identical or similar views on a number of international issues.

As regards economic relations, trade has doubled since 1976 and has reached $84 million. Hungarian experts have completed the building of mills, lime works, a tinned food factory and cold storage plant, and at present 20 Hungarian instructors are taking part in educating a new generation of Algerian engineers. We purchase oranges, phosphates and tin from Algeria. Agricultural cooperation is also comprehensive.

Economic Talks

LD122250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Frigyes Puja began his visit to Algiers today with economic talks. The Hungarian foreign minister first called on Brahim Brahimi, Algerian cochairman of the two countries' mixed economic committee, and minister of hydraulics. They approved the development of economic relations between the two countries and noted that there are opportunities for the further development of cooperation. Later Frigyes Puja called on the Algerian minister of light industry and held talks with him on economic issues. The first foreign ministerial meeting in the history of the two countries' relations will begin tomorrow.

In appraising the significance of the visit, the central paper of the Algerian government party noted, among other things, that Hungary is one of the foremost trade partners among the socialist countries. Frigyes Puja, in a statement made on arrival, said that the views of the two countries on international issues are, generally speaking, identical or similar.

## Meeting With Foreign Minister

LD131636 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Following Hungarian-Algerian economic talks in Algiers, Frigyes Puja began talks with Mohamed Ben Yahia, Algerian minister of foreign affairs. The leader of Algerian diplomacy gave a banquet at noon in honor of the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs and his entourage. Frigyes Puja's program continued this afternoon with a visit in the country. The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs will return to Algiers tomorrow.

## Talk With Algerian Leader

LD132056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Algiers: The Algerian head of state today received the Hungarian foreign minister, who is paying an official visit to the North African Arab country. Frigyes Puja arrived in Algiers yesterday. At the Hungarian-Algerian foreign ministerial talks which began today, the development of bilateral relations was examined.

## KARPATI-LED MILITARY DELEGATION IN VIETNAM

LD131120 Budapest MTI in English 1009 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Hanoi, 13 Apr (MTI) -- The MTI correspondent reports:

The Hungarian military delegation led by Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, head of the Political Chief Group of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy defence minister, is paying a visit to Ho Chi Minh City today. Late last week the delegation called on a Vietnamese air defence squad. It paid its respects at the mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh and went to see the political institute of the Vietnamese People's Army too.

On Monday the delegation went to the northern province of Lang Son to see the life of the units on duty there. The Hungarian military delegation was received by vice-premier Vo Chi Chong, member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

## LAZAR, GASPAR MEET WITH SZOT REPRESENTATIVES

LD131632 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] In Hungary, the government and the trade unions have agreed that special attention must continue to be paid to preserving the standard of living and to maintaining adequate goods supplies, and that consumer prices should not increase more than planned. This was affirmed at the consultation of representatives of the Council of Ministers and of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT], which was held under the leadership of Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Sandor Gaspr, SZOT secretary general. The SZOT leaders mentioned that there is a need for wage increases and social policy measures in mining, the printing industry and certain groups of the technical intelligentsia. The government representatives acknowledged the legitimacy of the request but said that they cannot satisfy every claim because of insufficient funds.

## BRIEFS

Argentina Chamber of Commerce -- An agreement has been signed in Buenos Aires on cooperation between the Hungarian and Argentine Chambers of Commerce. Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi, the leader of the Hungarian economic delegation, was present at the signing. He gave a briefing to leading personalities of Argentina's economic life on Hungary's economic policy and discussed the possibilities of developing trade relations and of cooperating in production. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Apr 82 LD]

PRESS ATTACKS 12 APR SOLIDARITY RADIO BROADCAST

TRYBUNA LUDU Condemnation

LD140850 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 14 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP) -- TRYBUNA LUDU carries a commentary headlined "Troubadours of Confrontation" in which it says, inter alia:

"The advocates of confrontation are not giving up. Intrusively making use of various radio waves, leaflets and inscriptions they are striving for a single goal -- to incite moods of confrontation and thus prevent a national accord.

"Recently, the troubadours of confrontation have ventured another unlawful move -- a 7-minute boradcast beamed from an illegal transmitter," said the paper.

"Do these one-sided excesses of a distinctly political and confrontational character not remain in flagrant contradiction to the aspirations of all those grassroot Solidarnosc members who really thought that they became members of a trade union and not an opposition political party, and who have the good of their union at heart," asked TRYBUNA LUDU and added: "The impression is that the Solidarnosc shield is still being exploited by political opposition schemers."

'Let Them Talk a Little More'

LD141046 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP) -- The winter has passed. Although it was difficult it was quite bearable by everyone, despite the fall predictions of Radio Free Europe and prominent "Solidarity" figures, W. Zielinski writes in a commentary published in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 12 April about a broadcast by the "Solidarity" underground radio station. Spring has finnaly come, the author continues, and there is nothing. It seems the woods are not crowded with various (?hooligans) and partisans. It seems that Polish people understand that the way out of the crisis does not lie there.

Finally, on 12 April at 2300 Radio Free Europe announced triumphantly: "You see, recently we said that an opposition movement would appear, and it has happened... for the first time since the introduction of the state of war the voice of an independent underground radio station was heard in Warsaw...." Radio Free Europe was referring to a VHF broadcast which took place at 2100 on the same day.

It is known that VHF waves are too short to reach Munich, where the content of the broadcast by the "Solidarity" radio station supposedly heard there was being commented on, 2 hours after it came on the air. Nonetheless, this is not so much laughable as disloyal to colleagues from the "Solidarity" radio station, since the people from Radio Free Europe have thereby shown that this was a broadcast known previously to them, and coordinated and perhaps jointly prepared with them.

One more thing. In its broadcast about the "Solidarity" radio station, Radio Free Europe stated that the "broadcast was not interrupted." But why? Let them talk to each other a little more. Maybe it is even worth listening to their initiatives and plots? Let everyone in Poland ascertain that those people behind the radio station have learned nothing, that their aim is the same -- to bring the country to ruin, poverty and armed confrontation. Let them talk a little more.

JAPANESE ENVOY URGES SUZUKI TO EXTEND AID

LD131444 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Apr (PAP) -- Japanese Ambassador to Warsaw Fuijo Hara, now in Tokyo for consultations, has come out for extending economic assistance to Poland.

The ambassador told journalists here that "the economic and political stabilization in Poland lies in the interest of Japan and Western countries. In my conversation with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, I pointed to the need for helping Poland to restore its economic stability."

While criticizing the proclamation of martial law in Poland, the Japanese ambassador admitted at the same time: "Undeniably martial law has also brought certain positive results. It has contributed to the normalization of the economy and restoration of production discipline."

DAILY REPORTS ECONOMIC SLUMP APPEARS CHECKED

LD131438 Warsaw PAP in English 1358 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP) -- In an economic commentary today the party newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes that although Poland's industrial production in March was still running below last year's levels, "but a clear tendency to check this slump is already evident. This tendency was initiated by the introduction of martial law which checked anarchy and a decomposition of the economy."

"Already evident is the prospect for a transition to a new phase which will aim not only to reverse the production fall but also to revitalize the economy's development capacities."

"It must be a gradual process. Because of raw material shortages, the processing industries are now using 50 to 70 percent of their production capacities. If, on a wider scale, they are to pull out of the doldrums, they must ... switch to domestic raw and semi-processed materials and those from the socialist countries," the daily writes.

"Poland's situation on Western markets is also changing. Obviously, the debt is huge and leaves little room for maneuver, and a fierce political campaign is going on against our country, marked by an active involvement of the co-authors of the gravest crisis in Poland's history -- the emigrant Solidarnosc activists," says the daily.

But TRYBUNA LUDU notes that for the first time, Poland's trade imbalance with hard currency countries showed in March a rectifying motion as Polish exports increased.

MILITIA OFFICER DISCUSSES SPONGING PRACTICES

AU131415 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Jerzy Olszewski interview with Major Edward Kurowski from the Prevention Bureau in the Citizens' Militia Headquarters: "Who Does Not Like to Work" -- date and place not given]

[Text] A Council of Ministers decree issued under martial law has imposed the general duty to work. The obligation -- to use official terms -- to register on file 150,000 idlers and then to find work for them fell on the militia. We asked Maj Edward Kurowski from the Prevention Bureau in the Citizens Militia Headquarters for specific information concerning the subject.

[Question] Major, let us abstain from moralizing tones. What we are asking for are the facts, even if they are dry, the militia's interpretation of the phenomenon, and a few basic figures. Who are the people you call social spongers?

[Answer] In our concept and in line with assessments formulated by the organs of public order and justice administration, the sponger is a person who does not continue his or her training although he or she has the opportunity to do so, or who, being fully ablebodied, stubbornly refuses both to receive training and to take a job, and maintains himself or herself in a way contradicting the principles of social living together.

[Question] This formula is very general, although juridically accurate. We would like to have some more details. There are various kinds of spongers....

[Answer] Indeed, there are. That is why we have been discriminating in our attitude to various groups.

We qualify as Group One those persons who neither work nor study anywhere and who are suspected of acquiring means for living from activities that contradict the law. If there is evidence of an offense, the valid legislation provides sufficient means for bringing such persons to account.

Group Two are persons who, although fully fit, stubbornly shun work without defying the law and live at the expense of their families, who are frequently in a difficult material situation. The present legislation does not provide sufficient means for acting against such persons.

Last but not least, Group Three in our conventional qualification are persons who, under the pretense of legal production, service or commercial activity, are engaged in various -- frequently illegal -- economic deals and in this way draw profits that are not commensurate with their labor contribution. The negative behavior of such persons is being opposed mainly by administrative and economic, and occasionally by legal penal means.

[Question] At the beginning we figured out that the number of spongers in Poland totaled about 150,000. Meanwhile, official militia documents estimate this figure at a mere 50,000. We can forget about the figure being slightly rounded off.

[Answer] I can guess what you mean. In our files, we have 50,000 persons registered as spongers. But we have on file only persons who have clashed with the law. The militia files have for many years been regarded as the main, and frequently as the only, source of information about the number of spongers in Poland. It should be admitted here that those files reflect the dimensions of sponging practices in Poland with relative accuracy. But they only reflect -- if it is permissible to use such a term -- professional sponging.

[Question] Is it, then, a kind of trade?

[Answer] Certainly, one can call it a trade, because we are speaking about evident cases. I am aware that the readers do not like it, but we must apply accurate formulas here. Thus we regard as "professional sponging" those cases which are probably linked with drawing living means from criminal or economic offenses, from prostitution, and from breaches of other legal norms valid in Poland. We also take into account the age, between 18 and 55 years.

However, social sponging has really much larger dimensions. The militia files can be multiplied by at least three, because they do not apply to spongers who are in establishments for legal isolation, young people in the age group 15-18 who do not go to school and do not work, and so forth.

[Question] But let us go back to those who are on file. Where do they come from?

[Answer] Some 84 percent of persons in the militia files are city dwellers, and the remaining 16 percent come from villages. Sponging is particularly widespread in large urban agglomerations, in highly industrialized voivodships.

[Question] Under martial law, the general duty to work has been imposed. Let us recall its fundamental principles....

[Answer] The general duty to work applies to men between 18 and 45 years. Those exempted are: pensioners, disabled persons, craftsmen, private farmers, the clergy, representatives of the so-called free professions, and finally persons in charge of children up to 15 years of age and of family members who need constant care.

[Question] Decrees of this kind must be obligatory, must they not?

[Answer] Certainly they must. Men to whom the general duty to work applies are obligated to report at the call of a state administrative organ. Moreover, the decree provides that a labor order issued by an employment department is binding for the two sides: the person ordered must take the job, and the enterprise must employ the person. Neither of them has an alternative.

[Interviewer] While thanking you for this conversation, we are fixing another meeting. The subject: How all those decrees and regulations are being complied with in practice.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON NATIONAL ACCORD

LD140910 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Apr (PAP) -- In an article headlined "Patiently To Build the Bridge of Accord", ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that "Consistent removal of all evil things by the party, the Martial Council of National Redemption and the government fosters processes which are integrating the supporters of socialist transformations in Poland. There is a place for all honest people in a national accord."

The paper went on: "It appears that the martial law situation is conducive to the working out of nationwide mechanisms of cooperation of various classes, social groups and strata as well as occupational milieux. The formula of accord demands of its participants recognition of the leading role of the PUWP, acceptance of common values, respect for the unquestioned achievement of People's Poland, as well as rejection of extremist standpoints unacceptable by the supreme principles of the socio-political system and the Polish raison d'etat.

"These assumptions are fully reflected in documents issued by the 7th PUWP CC plenary meeting. In the draft ideological-programmatic declaration of the PUWP Central Committee entitled 'What We Are Fighting for and Where We Are Headed', the party put forth the thesis concerning an accord which states: He who is not against us can be with us. The openness of the PUWP to the agreement with all social forces in the country ready to observe the principles underlying the socio-political system of the Polish state has thus been firmly restated," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

PZPR ORGAN VIEWS WESTERN 'SLANDEROUS' CAMPAIGN

AU131324 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Apr 82 p 6

[Andrzej Kruze article: "Past Lessons for the Future"]

[Excerpts] The events in Poland in the past several months and, especially, the State Council's decision last December to impose martial law in our country, have become for the Western subversive centers a pretext for a slanderous anti-Polish propaganda campaign.

What is most characteristic and common for all the political institutions, propaganda centers and pressure groups that are participating in that campaign is the instrumental treatment of Poland and its domestic problems, and the use of the Polish people's difficult affairs for purposes that are in conflict with the most elementary principles of international coexistence. Criticism, instruction and "good advice" continue to be addressed to us by the Western "specialists in Polish problems" and, quite often, by ranking politicians, who in this way seek to have the so-called Polish issues solved in the manner they desire.

In that connection they ignore the fact that Poland is a sovereign state and that it has not only its place on the map of the world, but also a definite status in the international community.

One must not narrow down Poland's domestic and external experience to just the several months following August 1980, which culminated in the decision of 13 December 1981, without taking into account the riches of the entire Polish experience during the formation of the constitutional foundations of our state and during the postwar development. The sum total of the conclusions stemming from that experience, and the manner of their implementation in domestic practice and in foreign policy, determine and will determine our position in the community of socialist states, in Europe and in the world.

We have been able to maintain our status of an independent, important and reliable partner in the allied relations of the Warsaw Pact states. Our own attempts, under extremely complicated domestic and external conditions, to overcome our deep sociopolitical crisis, which has threatened an antisocialist upheaval in Poland, have gained us our socialist friends' praise. The successful implementation of the changes initiated in the country's political, social and economic life will boost our significance in the worldwide anti-imperialist front.

Poland has found itself in the front line of the ideological struggle and in the center of East-West confrontation. Poland has become the central target of the aggressiveness of the imperialist forces, which are disappointed in that they have been unable to dismantle a socialist state and, in the long run, the entire socialist system.

The Warsaw Pact and CEMA continue their internationalist assistance in favor of our political and economic interests, and this was confirmed among other things by the CEMA executive committee's statement on 22 January 1982 in which all CEMA countries voiced their authoritative joint protest against the brutal interference by the United States and other NATO countries in Poland's domestic affairs. The fraternal assistance given us by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries attests to the extent of the trust in us and documents their interest in our rapidly overcoming our economic crisis.

There are many voices of realism in the West, and various circles continue to advise the Washington administration to "make more flexible" its policy toward Poland. The voices stressing the harmfulness of the attempts to isolate Poland politically and economically in the international community are increasing in Western Europe. Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who recently once again opposed the sanctions and the economic war against Poland, linked the restoration of stability in our country to the general efforts to strengthen stability in Europe.

Poland's strong position in the socialist community is a crucial element of the effectiveness of our policy toward our Western partners. Let us remember that in past years, the West's realistic circles have often conceded that -- precisely as a socialist country -- Poland can successfully implement the role of an important factor in developing a constructive policy in Europe, which, needless to say, can benefit all Europe. Our country bases and wants to base its relations with the capitalist countries on the generally recognized principles of respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect for interests.

Remaining open to the possibilities for intensifying cooperation while the aforementioned principles are observed, Poland resolutely rejects all manifestations of interference in its internal affairs and Washington's attempts to mount an anti-Polish campaign in the international arena.

At the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, the Polish delegation strove to prevent any break in the detente dialogue among the CSCE participants. At the same time, Poland's position is to oppose the attempts by some Western countries to distort the meaning of the Final Act. Poland regards the Madrid conference as a proper forum for making decisions to strengthen the system of international security in Europe and to supply new incentives for the development of economic cooperation.

This makes full allowance for the real needs of Europe and for the interests of the European nations. On the other hand, there is no place in that concept for the efforts of the United States and its NATO allies to substitute the policy of confrontation for dialogue. We reject those efforts as contrary to the national interests of Poland and other European countries, regardless of their sociopolitical systems.

Despite the difficulties created for it by the West, Poland consistently continues its line of international policy, while seeking to overcome its internal problems and resolutely defending its national and state interests. That line, which was reaffirmed by the most recent session of the Sejm, results from our ideological principles and from the experience of our history, especially that during and after the last war.

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES RFE 'PROPAGANDA' METHODS

LD131148 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Apr 82

["Attempts at Sowing Discord" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (PAP) -- The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI carries an article under the above heading, which says in part:

Subversive Western radio stations, and primarily Radio Free Europe, are trying once more to sow anarchy and lawlessness in Poland, destabilize production, aggravate the daily difficulties and consequently bring about a confrontation between the people and the authorities. This kind of propaganda is also aimed at giving public pressures an organized and institutionalized character, which always means, in Radio Free Europe's scheme, the subordination of society to the leading antisocialist forces which are trying to exploit the trade union movement and the Catholic movement.

The main objective of Radio Free Europe's broadcasting center has been and is the overthrow of the socialist order in Poland, the coming to power of antisocialist forces in the country, and the dissolution of the alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. Martial law in Poland made the materialization of these hopes more difficult but this did not lead to subversion centers in the West giving up their strategic aims. They changed their tactics and propaganda methods, and are consistently trying to create a broader platform for the activities of antisocialist, antinational and anti-Polish forces. Hence the tactics "the worse it gets in Poland, the better it will be for us here in Munich" the author of the article concludes.

OLSZOWSKI RECEIVES WORLD MARXIST REVIEW JOURNALISTS

LD091958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, a group of journalist-representatives of communist parties, from the Prague-based editorial board of PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW], visited Poland 5-9 April.

The group included James West, member of the CPUSA Politburo; Bronislav Kholopov, representative of the CPSU Central Committee; Jeronimo Carrera, member of the Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee; Domingos Lopes, representative of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who reported on the country's politic and economic situation, the party's tasks arising from the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, and selected issues of the PZPR's ideological and propaganda work.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON CUNHAL'S 5-9 APR VISIT

Cunhal Concludes Visit

LD091944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Today, on the last day of his visit to Poland, Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal had a meeting with Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Miroslaw Milewski and with Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. At the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism, Alvaro Cunhal presented a report on the current problems of the activity of the Portuguese Communist Party.

At the end of the visit, a joint communique on the talks was published.

Before leaving for his own country, Alvaro Cunhal shared his impressions on his visit to Poland at a press conference organized at the Foreign Ministry Press Center.

Warsaw Press Conference

LD092116 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 9 Apr 82

[By Andrzej Klosinski and Stanislaw Filipczak]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP) -- A news conference with Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] Alvaro Cunhal was held today at the Foreign Ministry Press Center.

The conference was attended by Deputy Head of the PUWP CC Foreign Department, Tadeusz Dackiewicz who briefed journalists on the course and aim of the visit. Dackiewicz stressed the significance of the [words indistinct] and talks the Portuguese guest had with PUWP CC First Secretary and Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek, Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Miroslaw Milewski and Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski.

Cunhal assessed his talks with PUWP leaders as interesting. "Information which I have obtained constitutes for me a rich material for a better understanding of the situation in Poland," said the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party.

"Already now I can say that the course of the visit confirms three fundamental elements of the assessment of the situation in Poland made by the Portuguese Communist Party. Firstly, Cunhal went on, we are of the opinion that a counterrevolutionary process took place in Poland, especially in 1981. Secondly, we have great understanding for the measures undertaken in Poland on December 13, last year. These decisions stopped the development of the counterrevolutionary process. Thirdly, we express our confidence that the PUWP and Polish nation will overcome their present difficulties and will continue to build socialism.

Speaking about the relations between the PCP and the PUWP Alvaro Cunhal said that "they have been, are and will be good."

Alvaro Cunhal said that there is a considerable difference between the stand of the Portuguese Communist Party and the stand of the Italian or Spanish Communist Parties as regards the evaluation of the situation in Poland.

During the news conference Cunhal also answered questions concerning the internal situation in Portugal.

Next, Alvaro Cunhal presented the key issues facing the working class movement this year. The most important issue, he said, is the cohesion of the communist parties and between them and the workers' parties.

Of particular importance is the cooperation between the communist parties to wage the struggle for peace together with the forces of progress. For many reasons [words indistinct] actions should be carried out jointly.

Alvaro Cunhal stressed the role of the peace movement in Portugal which now affiliates more than 100,000 persons in Lisbon alone. It comes out in favour of peace, detente, against armaments and deployment of missiles on the Portuguese territory. This movement's activity parallels [words indistinct] of all the progressive forces in Portugal but [words indistinct] the government policy which serves the American imperialism. The government backs the actions of the United States, accepting the presence of American military bases in the Azores Islands and on the territory of the country. These bases are also used during NATO maneuvers. We think, stated Alvaro Cunhal, that this is not a good situation for the Portuguese nation and democracy in this country. This state of affairs limits Portugal's independence.

Answering a question about the Soviet peace initiatives, the PCP secretary general (?said) that his party is following these proposals with great interest because they have big international significance and every statesman must study them with full attention. These proposals create a favourable climate for talks and negotiations. Yet, the proposals are seen differently by the Portuguese Government which repeats the American stand, thus participating in the aggressive, imperialist policy of the Reagan administration. In the policy of the NATO countries, however, there exist nuances which may (?turn into differences of opinion and divergencies.)

Communique Issued 9 Apr

LD092250 Warsaw PAP in English 2036 GMT 9 Apr 82

["Joint Communique on Cunhal Visit" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Apr (PAP) -- Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal paid a visit to Poland between April 5 and 9 at the invitation of First Secretary Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, a joint communique says, which was issued at the end of the Portuguese communist leader's visit here today.

In the course of his stay in Poland, Alvaro Cunhal had meetings with PUWP First Secretary Gen Jaruzelski, (?and held) talks at the PUWP Central Committee, where he met Political Bureau members and CC Secretaries Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski and Stefan Olszowski. He also had talks with Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and a group of Sejm deputies, among others.

In the course of the meetings and talks, which passed in an atmosphere of full hopes (?and) mutual understanding and friendship, the sides discussed a whole range of problems relating to the activities of the two parties and to prospects for the further developments within the two parties and states, alongside the current international situation and cooperation between both (?parties), the communique said.

Alvaro Cunhal reported that the Portuguese communists' approach with (?understanding) and solidarity the PUWP actions aimed to (?strengthen) [word indistinct] and prevent counter-revolutionary threats, the document said.

Both parties (?fully) condemn interferences in Poland's internal affairs by the U.S. and other NATO states, which is incompatible with the universal norms of international law, the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

Both parties are of the opinion that growing international tension is due to the adventurist course in the U.S. policy, and is a serious threat to international peace and security. While forcing policy from the position of strength, military-industiral circles in the United States and NATO are trying to change the existing parity of forces by way of intensive armaments and to gain superiority in the field.

The decision on the deployment of nuclear arms and medium-range missiles in Western Europe must not be reconciled with the interests of [word indistinct] in Europe and worldwide, the communique said.

The PUWP and the PCP consistently come out against confrontation, stepping up tension and further armaments. They are for the continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation and peace.

Both parties find there is a close link between the struggle for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the struggle for the vital interests of the working class and broad popular masses and for democracy, national independence and social progress in every country.

Both parties are convinced that the unity and internationalist solidarity of the international communist and working class movement is based on principles of Marxist-Leninism, are the fundamental premises for uniting the worldwide front of struggle against imperialism and for peace and socialism. Both parties will continue to make a contribution to consolidating that unity with full respect for [words indistinct] autonomy and independence.

The sides voiced their satisfaction with the heretofore development of relations between the two parties and [words indistinct] expanding and enriching their mutual cooperation in various spheres.

AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS EAST BERLIN

LD132148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] A delegation of the Central Auditing Commission of the Polish People's Republic led by Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the commission, arrived in Berlin today at the invitation of the SED. The program of the visit envisages an exchange of experiences in the sphere of inter-party auditing and in the development of horizontal structures.

JOZEF WIEJACZ MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS

LD091414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Problems concerning the development of the international situation, security and cooperation in Europe, including issues connected with the Madrid meeting of the signatories to the CSCE Final Act, were the subject of a meeting in Vienna between Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz and senior official of the Austrian Foreign Ministry.

Bilateral relations and their further development were also raised. During the meeting between Jozef Wiejacz and Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency Prof Hans Blix, cooperation between Poland and this agency was discussed.

Jozef Wiejacz also participated in the final plenary session of the 26th round of the Vienna disarmament negotiations.

CZYREK RECEIVES ARAB ENVOYS; ISRAEL DISCUSSED

LD131814 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek has met the ambassadors of Algeria, Syria, Iraq and Tunisia, the PLO permanent representative, the member the People's Committee in the Libyan People's Bureau; and the Moroccan charge d'affaires. They presented the stand of the Arab countries on the situation in the Near East, which is marked by a serious growth of tension caused by the aggressive activities of Israel. During their conversation with Minister Czyrek they stressed that this adventurist policy could not have been carried out without the support provided by the United States. At the same time they expressed the approval of the governments of Arab countries of the stand taken by Poland on the Arab nations' struggle.

Minister Czyrek affirmed that Poland, together with other socialist countries, will continue to provide support for the just struggle of the Arab nations for a just peace in the Near East. The Polish minister of foreign affairs also stressed the importance we attach to broadening mutually beneficial cooperation with the Arab countries.

WALESA'S WIFE REPORTS ON LIFE IN DETENTION

NC130827 Paris AFP in English 0822 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Apr (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa has spent the four months since martial law was clamped on Poland in a castle, though guarded by armed soldiers and dogs roaming the grounds.

The detained free trade union leader's wife, Danuta, has given a full description of her husband's treatment since his December 13 arrest in an interview with a samizdat (underground) publication.

She said that the castle was 30 kms (18 miles) southeast of Warsaw, "but when I am allowed to visit him he is taken to a nearby one-storey villa in a large forest," Mrs Walesa said.

His brother, Stanislaw, has visited him three times, once with their sister.

"The castle is like a military camp, with armed solidiers patrolling the grounds with guard dogs. Inside there are more guards, but not in uniform, who also accompany him to the villa. There are about 30 of them who take turns to go on duty, the samizdat reads, quoting Mrs Walesa.

"The guards are very nice towards my husband. They tell me they are looking after him for his own good, so that no harm comes to him.

"But there are times when he gets annoyed at them, and then I am reminded of a lamb guarded by wolves.

"Lech gets up at 8:00 am and reads the newspapers he is given -- he cannot choose. He looks at television and listens to the radio, but not to foreign stations because his set has been fixed to prevent him picking them up."

"He never receives any parcels. He is served lunch at 2:00 pm and dinner at 7:30 pm. The food is sometimes good, sometimes poor. It is bad when he has been angry at his guards, but in general he is given the food that he likes. Apparently, they were well informed about his tastes."

"He reads a little. He plays with a ping-pong ball which he throws at the wall and catches when it bounces back. But he does not go out for walks because he is irritated by being followed everywhere."

"On my last visit, I had to take the children out for fresh air. But I was followed all the time so that I went back in after five minutes. I just could not bear being watched."

"It is all so ridiculous. The grounds are surrounded by a wire fence and there are guards everywhere, yet the one who followed me said that he did so for my protection."

"If only Lech could go fishing he would get some fresh air. Fishing is his favourite hobby and as the chateau is surrounded by a lake, I sent him his rod, but I don't know if it was given to him."

"He has had several meetings with trades union minister Stanislaw Ciosek as well as with some officers. But mostly they wanted to sound him out on certain subjects," Mrs Walesa told the publication.

"He was also visited by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, but the two men did not speak to each other."

Mrs Walesa then told how her husband was arrested in the early hours of Sunday, December 13, when Poland's current state of seige was proclaimed.

She said that an excuse was given, that General Wojciech Jaruzelski wanted to speak to him, but "This was a lie. They never met."

On the same day, Gdansk Governor Jerzy Kolodziejski and Gdansk First Party Secretary Tadeudz Fiszbach came to the Walesa flat.

"Lech shouted that it was too late for talks and he would not join in unless all arrested people were released."

"Fifteen minutes later four or five uniformed militiamen, carrying iron bars, and accompanied by three civilians, rang at the front door. I refused to open, but Lech got dressed and said that it was not worth discussing things further."

"When Fiszbach and Kolodziejski returned they all went into his room to talk while I stayed in the kitchen, Mrs Walesa said.

"Then Lech said that he must go and added: 'Don't get upset. Everything will be all right.' Fiszbach and Kolodzieksi were pale and very upset. They repeated that everything would be all right."

"It was 5:20 a.m. [words indistinct] off in a Fiat and drove to the Gdansk military airport. By 6 a.m. they were in Warsaw.

PAP REPORTS BACKGROUND OF NEW UNIVERSITY RECTOR

LD100532 Warsaw PAP in English 0816 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 April (PAP) -- The Polish minister of science, higher education and technology has approved the resignation of Professor Henryk Samsonowicz as rector of the Warsaw University and thanked him for his effort in administering the university, and especially for preparing the university to resume classes and their favourable course. Simultaneously, the minister has appointed Professor Kazimierz Albin Dobrowolski as new rector of the Warsaw University. Professor Kazimierz Albin Dobrowolski, 51, graduated from the Warsaw University's Biology and Natural Sciences Department in 1953. In 1963, he earned his doctor's degree in natural sciences. Professor Dobrowolski is the author of many valuable scientific works and a laureate of numerous distinction, including the Knight's Cross of the Polonia Restituta Order. He combined his teaching and scientific work with activity in various university organs. He was deputy dean of the Biology Department and in the years 1978-81 deputy rector for scientific research.

BRIEFS

NEW WROCLAW PUBLICATION -- The first editions of a new Wroclaw sociopolitical weekly entitled SPRAWY I LUDZIE came off the rotary presses of the Wroclaw printing press yesterday evening. The well-known Wroclaw publicist (Julian Bartosz) is the editor-in-chief of the new publication. The periodical will appear every Thursday in an edition running to 30,000 copies. Among the long-standing editorial publicists [word indistinct] we find, among others, (Edwarda Opoczynska), (Waclaw Dominik) and (Waldemar Kotowski). In accordance with the wishes of the editorial team the magazine wants to be an open tribune for all its readers and to espouse three turths: Poland, socialism and striving toward the same goal. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2033 GMT 1 Apr 82 LD]

PERIODICALS REAPPEARING -- It has been decided to bring back the following periodicals: ANTENA, PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, GORNIK, SPRAWY CHEMIKOW, MAGAZN HUTNICZY, NORYZONT, CZLOWIEK I MIASTO, KONSTRUKCJE, SYGNALLY, METALOWIEC, PRACOWNIK PANSTWOWY I SPOLECZNY, NASZE ZYCIE, TRANSPORT I DROGI and LACZNOSC. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Apr 82 p 5 AU]

CEAUSESCU CABLES TSEDENBAL ON WAY TO PRC

AU131136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Overflying the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of Romania, sent a telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

On this occasion, too, I express my conviction that the good relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries and parties will further develop for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world -- the telegram reads among other things.

AGERPRES REPORTS HU YAOBANG, CEAUSESCU TALKS

AU132004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bucharest, 13 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Hu Yaobang welcomed warmly Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to the People's China, expressing special satisfaction at having together an exchange of opinions on both bilateral and international questions of joint interest.

In turn Nicolae Ceausescu thanked cordially for the invitation extended to him to visit the People's China, for the warm hospitality in which he was welcomed, showing to view that to be an expression of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and China, in whose development a remarkable part was played by the traditional Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue. The general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party expressed satisfaction at meeting and conducting talks with Hu Yaobang, with the other Chinese party and state leaders, in view of finding new ways and means to ensure further expansion to the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

During the first round of talks the sides exchanged widely information in relation to the bilateral relations, the possibilities of further strengthening the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples. In the context the sides expressed the common wish to further expand and deepen these relations, setting out from the principles of mutual esteem and respect, independence and sovereignty, equal rights, noninterference in the domestic affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual help. The sides stressed that wide possibilities existed that by means of joint effort, the collaboration and cooperation in the technical, scientific, cultural as well as other fields of joint interest be amplified and diversified. The sides highlighted the need for action to be taken further so that the economic relations also may match the level of the good political relations developing between the two countries. During the talks there were also highlighted new possibilities of making more intense the political contacts and the exchange of experience on a party and state line.

Related to the concrete ways and means of expanding and diversifying the economic collaboration and cooperation, the sides agreed that the chairmen for the two sides in the Romanian-Chinese Governmental Commission on Economic and Technical Collaboration, as well as the relevant ministers in the two delegations participating in the talks, should meet during the visit and discuss these possibilities, come up with concrete proposals for their capitalization within joint agreements or long-term agreements.

Next the sides informed each other of the activity carried through by the two countries, parties and peoples on the road of their economic and social development, of building the new, socialist system. The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm friendship, full understanding, mutual esteem and respect, that is characteristic of the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples.

ROMANIAN EMBASSY DENIES BAN ON TRAVEL TO FRG

LD131908 Hamburg DPA in German 1830 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Vienna, 13 Apr (DPA) -- The Romanian Embassy in Vienna today (13 April) denied reports from tourists in Romania that Romanians are not allowed to travel to the Federal Republic until further notice. Unconfirmed reports from Bucharest state that exit permits have been denied to persons who want to rejoin their families in the Federal Republic.

CAZACU HAS TALKS WITH WILLY BRANDT IN BONN

AU132010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 13 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany, received Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, an exchange of salutes took place between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Willy Brandt. Stressing that the meetings and talks with Nicolae Ceausescu had an important role in the development of the relations between the two parties and countries, and on a larger, European plane, Willy Brandt assessed highly the role and contribution of Romania's president to the promotion of a policy of peace, detente, security, national independence, confidence and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

On the occasion, they emphasized with satisfaction the good relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Social-Democratic Party, based on mutual esteem and regard, which make an important contribution to the amplification and diversification of the relations between Romania and Federal Germany in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural domains. At the same time, the wish was expressed, that the relations between the two parties and countries should further develop and expand, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, detente, security and national independence, of international cooperation and collaboration. Emphasized was also the importance of continuing the exchange of views, information and experience between the parties and politicians of the two countries.

During the meeting, current questions of the international political life were approached, with stress on the need for the resumption of the course of detente, for all states, political, democratic and progressive forces, the mass of people to act for the halting of the arms race and the passage to concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for halting the deployment of new medium-range missiles, the removal and destruction of the ones in site, for a nuclear-free Europe, for the settlement of the conflict situations by political means, by negotiations, without using force and threat with force, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order.

CEAUSESCU CABLES AL-ASAD ON BA'TH ANNIVERSARY

AU131143 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Arab Republic of Syria.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, I take great pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of the RCP leadership, of all Romanian communists and myself, warm congratulations and wishes for new successes in your party's efforts to defend the fundamental interests of the working people and of the friendly Syrian people.

I want to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, between Romania and Syria and between their peoples will further be strengthened and developed, in a spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of the Romanian and Syrian parties and peoples, and of the cause of peace, security and national independence, cooperation and progress in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MAURITANIAN HEAD OF STATE STOPS OVER 13 APR

AU132007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 13 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Lt.-Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, head of state, who stopped over in Bucharest, on April 13, was welcomed at the international airport Otopeni by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of Romania.

On the occasion, greetings were exchanged between Lt.-Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Romania's president.

During the friendly meeting which took place satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two countries and peoples. The determination to work for the deepening of the Romanian-Mauritanian cooperation, in different fields of common concern, was pointed out, in economy first of all, as well as for the strengthening of collaboration on an international plane, in the interest of peace, detente, national independence and understanding in the world.

BURTICA CONVEYS MESSAGE TO BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

AU131138 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Brazilia, 13 Apr (AGERPRES) -- While on a visit to Brazil, Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, was received by President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, President Figueiredo was handed over a message and conveyed best wishes of fresh successes, of good health and personal happiness, of prosperity and peace for the friendly Brazilian people.

Thanking for the message the Brazilian head of state requested that the Romanian president should be conveyed feelings of esteem as well as best wishes of success, good health and personal happiness, of progress and peace for the Romanian people.

During the talks, the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-Brazilian relations and the joint wish was expressed to develop the friendly relations between Romania and Brazil, to expand economic and technical cooperation, as well as bilateral commercial exchanges in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and international collaboration.

International issues of mutual interest were also approached.

VISIT BY AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT REPORTED 13 APR

Kraigher Dinner Speech

LD140908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher and Federal President of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger this evening called for the strengthening of friendly relations and the promotion of cooperation between the two countries. In a toast at the dinner in honor of the Austrian president, Sergej Kraigher said:

"Allow me to offer you, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and of all of us, a heartfelt welcome and wish you a pleasant stay with us. I am deeply convinced that your visit will represent a significant contribution to the strengthening of the foundations of friendly relations and to the fruitful development of cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria, that it will confirm the continuity of our countries' efforts to build their relations on the basis of full trust and mutual respect."

Sergej Kraigher then went on to devote most of his toast to bilateral relations and said the following in that connection: "Relying on the results of the long, successfully covered road, I wish that in the spirit of good neighborliness, we will make use of all the opportunities which geographical proximity offers and that by means of our increasingly close cooperation we will make a still more vigorous contribution to ourselves and to the building of better conditions in Europe. I believe that I share your view, Mr President, when I point to the need for the further comprehensive development of our economic relations on mutually beneficial foundations. The expansion of economic cooperation in border regions, support for the development of higher forms of economic cooperation and our joint appearance in the third markets are the roads which open up significant prospects before us.

"I think that it is also our duty to lay stress on the successful development of cooperation in the field of science and culture, which contributes to better mutual awareness of the achievements of the peoples of our two countries and to better understanding in general.

"On this occasion, I should like to stress again that the policy of goodneighborliness represents our fundamental and lasting orientation, which stems from our national interests and from our convictions as a nonaligned country. By developing the broadest cooperation and promoting trust and understanding in our relations with Austria and with all of our other neighbors we are making an active contribution to the stability, peace and security of all the states of the region in which we live. The openness of frontiers, free communication of people and ideas and intensive and rich cultural and economic cooperation multiply trust. We wish Yugoslav-Austrian relations to be an example and an important contribution to the stabilization of conditions and consolidation of democratic relations in the whole of Europe.

"This is the context in which we also view the role of the national minorities. Our concern for all the parts of the Yugoslav peoples, which live in the form of national minorities in neighboring countries, is inspired by the fundamental principles of human rights and human freedoms, from which stems the right to full equality, preservation of the national identity and cultivation of national characteristics, the right to comprehensive development. These principles are deeply grounded in the foundations of Socialist Yugoslavia as a multinational community.

"We are motivated by the same principles with regard to the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in your country when we lay stress on the importance of the question of Article Seven of the Austrian State Treaty. We consider that the minorities represent a subject within the framework of the states in which they live, with the right to adopt their own direct attitudes and work for the realization of their essential interests.

"It goes without saying that this does not exclude the understandable interest of their central people [as received] in their position and development. This makes us even more convinced that a constant dialogue between the Austrian Government and the minorities is the best way to settle all the questions which concern their position and life. In this respect even small but continuing steps which are being taken can play a positive role. The constructive practice in this important field gives full expression to the positive role of the minorities in linking together the peoples on both sides of the border and strengthening mutual trust and good neighborliness.

"As is well known, in neighboring Austria there are a considerable number of our citizens doing temporary work, many of whom also have their families with them. The protection of their rights, promotion of the conditions in which they live and work and the creation of the conditions needed for their return to their home country represent a joint obligation of our countries. We believe that in fulfilling this obligation we shall continue in the future as well to be assured of the necessary level of cooperation and understanding. The fact that our citizens are temporarily employed in your country, the tourist exchange in both directions between us, and in general the circulation of citizens represent an important form of ties and cooperation between our countries," Kraigher said. He then went on to speak about international problems: "We attach great importance to our talks on the most important international issues," he said, among other things. "We are convinced that they will provide the impetus needed for the continuation of our countries' joint efforts in the settling and surmounting of the problems of today's disturbed world." Among these problems Sergej Kraigher referred to the unstable world situation, threatened peace, multiplication of the hotbeds of crisis, the arms race, the crisis in the existing international economic relations, the rivalry between the blocs and the bloc powers. All this increases insecurity and threatens the prospects for peace, security and the development of comprehensive cooperation between the European peoples," Sergej Kraigher emphasized.

"In pursuing their independent policies, deeply convinced that they must represent the voice of reason and bear their part of the responsibility in this disturbed world, our two countries -- I stress this with satisfaction -- have united their efforts during the past period for the purpose of maintaining the dialogue and reviving detente in Europe." He went on to stress the cooperation between nonaligned and neutral countries in the efforts to ensure the continuity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the Madrid meeting's work and the need to prevent the Madrid meeting, "instead of resolving the accumulated problems, from being turned, contrary to the essence of the letter and spirit of Helsinki, into a place of rivalry between the bloc powers in which they gauge the balance of forces and influence to the simultaneous accompaniment of the continuation of the arms race."

He went on to express the conviction that the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe will continue to make an active contribution, with their independent attitudes and activities, to the maintenance of the dialogue on the continent and to the creation of fruitful and comprehensive cooperation between the European countries, but also laid stress on the responsibility borne by the biggest powers for the preservation of the process of detente and of peace in the world. "We deeply believe that in the mutually interdependent world of today no one, be that Europe or any other continent or region, can expect to be an oasis of peace and security, but that we all inevitably share the same fate. Problems and crises today assume a universal dimension and for this reason it is indispensable that detente should also be universal."

"I know the extent to which we share the conviction that the arms race should be stopped and a turn be made in the direction of genuine disarmament," Kraigher said further. He emphasized that the great powers bear the greatest responsibility for disarmament and for halting the further nuclear missile arms race in Europe. But he also stressed that in this respect the world expects a great deal from the special session of the UN General Assembly.

"The link between the political and economic trends in the world is more pronounced today than ever before. The widening gap between the developed North and underdeveloped South threatens to cause a new global confrontation and unforeseeable instability in the world," Kraigher said.

"The meeting in Cancun, to the convening of which your country made a significant contribution, confirmed that the new economic equilibrium in the world can be established not through aid aimed at alleviating poverty, but through cooperation aimed at development. We face the task of extending to the developing countries the kind of aid will enable them to become the partners of the more highly developed countries. The road to this should be paved by the global talks, which should bring us closer to the setting up of the new international economic order and thus also to the establishment of more stable relations in the world in conditions of progress for all countries.

"When I speak about the basic causes of instability in the world and about the threat to peace, I am also compelled to point out the frequent use of force in various parts of the world. Proceeding from its obligation to safeguard its independence, Yugoslavia resolutely advocates a complete ban on the use of force on a world scale as well and on interventions and any other form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and supports the full right of every people to self-determination and to being able to choose its own internal system. Only on these principles, which are also enshrined in the UN Charter, is it possible to find the solution to the existing international crises and problems. These are, at the same time, the principles of the policy of nonalignment to which Yugoslavia is deeply devoted because it leads to the consolidation of independence, its own and that of other countries, and to closer cooperation characterized by mutual respect.

"Mr President, I should once again like to stress our satisfaction at your visit, convinced that it will contribute to the further development of Yugoslav-Austrian goodneighborly relations and to even broader cooperation," Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, said at the end of his toast.

## Kirschlaeger-Kraigher Talks

LD132052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1901 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Austrian talks between Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, Austrian federal president, started in the Palace of the Federation this afternoon. The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of openness, mutual understanding and respect, were also attended on the Yugoslav side by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Sava Bradovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Milorad Pesic, Yugoslav ambassador to Austria. On the Austrian side the talks were also attended by Dr Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Josef Staribacher, minister of trade and industry; Wolfgang Loibl, chief of the cabinet of the federal president; and Dr Norbert Linhart, Austrian ambassador to Yugoslavia.

At the beginning of their talks Presidents Kraigher and Kirchschlaeger expressed their satisfaction at the successful development of bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Austria and underlined that this is also borne out by the increasingly frequent political meetings and talks which have taken place in the recent period. Both sides stressed that owing to their geographical position in Europe and because they were neighbors, nonaligned Yugoslavia and neutral Austria feel it is in their lasting interest to promote cooperation both in the field of bilateral relations and in the international field. At the same time they favorably appraised the cooperation between the two countries in Helsinki, Belgrade and now in Madrid and expressed Belgrade's and Vienna's readiness to exert constant efforts to preserve the achievements of Helsinki and European security and to revive cooperation on the old continent. The two sides expressed the view that the tense international situation has made it necessary for the two countries to discuss ways and means of overcoming it.

The talks also dealt with the rights and position of the Slovene and Croat national minorities in Austria. It was noted that the minorities represent a factor which has contributed to strengthening mutual trust between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Austria. In this context the conviction was expressed that the consistent implementation of Article Seven of the Austrian State Treaty will contribute to this. The position of the Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed in neighboring Austria was also discussed.

During tonight's Yugoslav-Austrian summit dialogue particular attention was paid to economic cooperation. Its development was appraised as successful and both sides expressed interest in maintaining this trend in cooperation. The question of how to eliminate the difficulties encountered in this field was also discussed in detail, especially with regard to the question of a more balanced exchange between the two countries or, in other words, of the reduction of the Yugoslav deficit in trade with Austria. The two sides agreed that the solution to this question should be sought through the further promotion of trade, primarily by increasing Yugoslav exports. Presdient Kirchschlaeger is reported to have shown full understanding in this connection and said that concrete steps will be taken by his country.

Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, resumed his talks this afternoon with Josef Staribacher, minister of trade and industry, on bilateral economic cooperation. These talks will be resumed tomorrow. Presidents Kraigher and Kirchschlaeger are also expected to resume their exchange of views tomorrow by considering international cooperation.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MADEJ MEETS DJURANOVIC

LD131426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Zbigniew Madej, Polish deputy premier, and had a long friendly conversation with him. On this occasion there was a discussion of the possibilities of continuing to promote cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sphere of economic relations. During the talks information was also exchanged on internal social and economic development of the two countries.

FRG'S EHMKE MEETS PLANINC, BAKARIC 7 APR

LD071638 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, received Dr Horst Ehmke, member of the SPD Presidium, in Zagreb today. Dr Ehmke is visiting our country at the invitation of the LCY. The meeting was attended by Jaksa Petric, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, and Branko Puharic and Dragutin Plasc, members of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. During their conversation they exchanged information on the two parties' activities in the internal and international fields. Central Committee President Planinc briefed Dr Horst Ehmke on the immediate tasks of the Croatian League of Communists during the period up to the congress.

During his 1-day visit to Zagreb, Dr Horst Ehmke met with Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the latter's home in Zagreb.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER VIEWS AGREEMENT-MAKING PROCESS

LD122240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1112 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the sphere of social agreement-reaching, there have been major shortcomings which have reduced the effects of negotiations as a whole. Due to the inability to achieve agreement on fundamental issues which should have been coordinated through negotiations, solutions have not been reached on which often the entire development and the stabilization policy depend.

This and several similar assessments illustrate the debate held today at the session of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces, in which representatives of all the republics and provinces took part. Today's debate represented, in fact, the finale of a delegate debate lasting several months on the responsibility for the implementation and formulation of the policy within the jurisdiction of this Assembly house and on topical issues of agreement-reaching by the republics and provinces in implementing the joint interests in the federation. Chaired by Zoran Polic, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly adopted today several more documents and regulations.

Predrag Gligoric, delegate from Serbia, submitted the introductory report on the problems of responsibility. One could say and gain the impression that in our country the questions of responsibility are precisely regulated by the Constitution and by legislation, without going into the study of practice, and that these basic documents are being responsibly implemented. However, it is beyond dispute that there is a great discrepancy between that which is proclaimed, that which is laid down as a norm and that which is actually happening. Certainly, such a situation could not and should not remain for long. In an organized self-managing society such as ours responsibilities are normatively clearly distributed. Thus, the Constitution has established the responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their socioeconomic development, and also for the development of the whole federal community, Gligoric stressed.

So the interest of one or more republics and provinces can under no circumstances be just their interest and not also the Yugoslav interest and vice versa. We are witnesses that in recent years republics and provinces are thinking more of themselves and about their own development and less about Yugoslavia and its development, and on this basis a republican-provincial statist consciousness about Yugoslav togetherness. This has led to neglecting joint interests for the benefit of one-sided interests. Such a development and debates which try to justify it are contrary to the constitutional principles of togetherness.

Many know that the participation of federal units in the decisionmaking process in our federation is the greatest of all the known federal systems and that this system of agreement-reaching, such as exists in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, is unique in the world. In this connection views about this being an irreplaceable method of coordinating interests, to which there is no other alternative, are increasingly present. But some see it as preventing the rule of the interest of the majority over the interests of the minority and of the interests of the developed over the interests of the underdeveloped. Others again see it as a possibility of subordinating the interests of the minority to the interests of the majority. In such a view of the possibilities of agreement-reaching, the real sense is lost and the process is turned into protection of localism, particularism and, regardless of who is involved, into other senseless compromises.

Both sides -- the Federal Executive Council and the delegation and the committees of the council are often inflexible and "dug in their trenches."

And lastly, why should we here, as representatives of the republics and provinces, when we speak of the responsibility of the Federal Executive Council, mention the dismissal and recall of its members? After all, there has not been in a single assembly, in a republic or province, a single dismissal or recall of a republican member of the executive council, of an official or of a delegate, or someone responsible for the implementation of the policy of these agreements. As regards responsibility there is much which has not been regulated by norms. Thus, for instance, political responsibility is not clearly enough laid down as a norm or regulated.

There is no doubt that we must restore trust again in the system. In order to restore this trust it is necessary to halt inflation. In order that we might halt inflation, it is necessary to halt investments and raise productivity, and to achieve this it is necessary to restore (?trust) in the system.

This is not a play with words for the sake of the play but an illustration which shows that this is evidently a vicious circle. The facts are enough to cause either sorrow or complete rage. Nobody speaks either with hope or optimism, everybody is full of defeatism, everywhere and at every level, because the question of stabilization of the economic situation is raised only at the time when phenomena of economic instability emerge. But when this goes on for years, then what is at stake are characteristics of a socioeconomic crisis. So there is concern in the delegations and working bodies and in the chamber as a whole not only because of high consumption or shortage of energy, the broad front of investments or because of the foreign exchange system but because of the very severe contradictions in our socioeconomic development, because of major ideological differences in interpreting and applying the foundations of the system, because of the unity, still not achieved, in the points of departure in seeking solutions and this means because of (?undetermined) clear perspectives.

We are in a period of the greatest responsibility for all the forces of organized social consciousness which bear, each its own part, the very specific responsibility for the further destiny of socialist, independent Yugoslav community, Gligoric warned: When the most natural and most necessary state measures are taken, measures which cannot be replaced with anything, they are attacked even before they are adopted or before they come into operation as being odious, antiself-managing and bureaucratic. [passage indistinct] We have succeeded in shaking the authority of the state, but we have not succeeded in affirming to a sufficient extent the authority of the decision adopted on the basis of self-management. In such a state of affairs the responsibility for the destiny of the social and economic development is genuine only when it is specific and even personal. When responsibility is generalized, the responsibility of all, this represents a sterile shifting of problems on to others. The thesis -- all of us are responsible -- is untenable because he who by no means makes decisions and who does not participate in the decisionmaking process cannot be called to account.

Marko Bulc, delegate from Slovenia, said that it is clear now that the agreement-reaching by republics and provinces has affirmed itself as the basic constitutional institution which has become irreplaceable. The fact that today in the agreement-reaching process there are more problems than before does not mean that this process is experiencing a crisis, Bulc stressed. This is the consequence of a more advanced grasp of responsibility of all federal units for the implementation of their own and joint interests. It is only now that the right to declare a different interest is gaining currency. Agreement-reaching is proceeding with difficulty due to the increasingly exacerbated economic policy. It is not agreement-reaching which causes difficulties, but the economic difficulties which have exacerbated agreement-reaching.

Delegate Vanco Nikolovski (Macedonia) stressed that the thesis about the joint interests being that on which the republics and provinces agree is unacceptable because we have already agreed on some matters, and this is laid down in the Constitution. If we have agreed on the Constitution that we should have a uniform market, then we cannot here split this market by some kind of agreement-reaching. If we had agreed on having a unified national currency, then we cannot by such agreement introduce payments in foreign currency. Therefore, he went on, it is correct that the republics and provinces should reach agreement. But the thesis about everything on which they agree being correct cannot be accepted. Bearing in mind the different level of development of the republics and provinces as well as the different economic structure, it is obviously difficult to arrive at a solution which will not infringe anybody's interest, Nikolovski concluded.

Stressing that negotiations and agreement-reaching have no alternative, Hakija Pozderac [bosnia-hercegovina] said that nevertheless we reach agreement more easily than we implement the agreed policy. For instance, we have agreed that the past medium-term plan should be based on the strategy established at the 10th LCY Congress.

But its qualitative and quantitative goals have not been implemented. This means that something is amiss in the behavior, I would say, above all of the League of Communists in implementing its guiding role, Hakija Pozderac said. In addition, some time ago we used to reach agreement only in order to finish the work and we were conscious of the fact that we will never carry out the agreed policy. This means that in this period we have not developed responsibility toward one another for the implementation of that which has been agreed. We have not held mutual dialogues, but the entire dialogue was with the representatives of the Federal Executive Council and now we are in a situation when we have to say this and when we have to look for a way out.

The significant question which arises in the process of coordination is also the attitude of the Federal Executive Council toward all these tasks. We could ask ourselves, Hakija Pozderac said, is the Federal Executive Council orientated toward the Assembly or toward sociopolitical organizations -- the Presidency of the SFRY and the party Presidium. Maybe these words are too grave but I have the feeling that we are in a box. I am absolutely of the view that the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is not the only place where agreement-reaching at the federal level is carried out. However, I must say that the councils and commissions are removed from the Assembly. What I have in mind here are the inter-republican committees which are an expression of the linking up of executive organs and which represent the growing remoteness of the delegate assemblies at all levels from Assembly problems. Their work must be programmed by the work in the Assembly, Pozderac said.

Rudi Kropivnik (Slovenia) advocated that the debate at the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces be a specific contribution to the fuller implementation of responsibility. On the other hand, Kropivnik said, the interest for the responsibility in our society increases parallel with the increase in the difficulties in socioeconomic development. Such an attitude is based on the assumption that some difficulties could be avoided had we acted more responsibly. Of course, in this connection the question is also asked: Is our interest in responsibility not always somehow delayed? Would it not be more normal for it to be always the same as in critical situations? Kropivnik believes that the responsibility for joint policy lies to a significant extent precisely in the hands of the SFRY Assembly delegates. Hence, the solution of this question must be found in our own house, regardless of who exerts an influence on the work and the behavior of the delegates, Rudi Kropivnik said.

At the end of our mandate we should be asking ourselves what was the effect of our work like, Stjepan Tonkovic, delegate from Croatia, said. Is this effect in the number of meetings we have held and in the number of hours which we have spent in session halls, or have we really gone forward, and how much have we done? Tonkovic then spoke about the conditions of the work created by the system which, in his view, is a complex one and contradictory in its essence because it is interdependent and because it has very many participants. We speak of a hundred thousand participants in Yugoslavia; this system and behavior we have regulated with some 700 laws. How can one find one's way in the assessment and implementation of so many laws? How can one find the responsibility for every individual?

Speaking about the responsibility for the implementation of the agreed policy, Augustin Papic, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that one must bear in mind that in the present mandate period inflation and price increases, the highest in the postwar period, have come about. In addition there are serious problems in the balance of payments and indebtedness abroad, as well as serious disproportions on the market. As a result of all this, great disruptions have also manifested themselves in the reproduction trends, along with growing isolationism. These are the assessments which one can hear at the grass roots, and so we have to bear them in mind when we are discussing responsibility, Papic said. What is at stake here is not some kind of abstract responsibility but responsibility for this entirely specific situation in which we are. We must ascertain to what extent this chamber, to what extent the Federal Executive Council and to what extent all other federal organs are responsible.

Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, dealt with the assessments in the material about coordination being at times carried out by the inter-republican committees. This is not in line with the Constitution and in fact represents the assumption of functions of the Chamber of the Republics and provinces by these committees. In the beginning, he said, at several sessions of the inter-republican committees, there were aspirations to arrive as much as possible at approximate solutions in relevant documents. However, following the first criticisms by the Assembly, the Federal Executive Council decided and gave instructions to inter-republican committees that the cooperation be carried out only in line with the Constitution and that no coordination be carried out at the sessions of the inter-republican committees.

Speaking about responsibility, Ljubo Babic, delegate from Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that though we are continually speaking about the need to establish specific responsibility, we never do this. My assertion is that we do not want to do it, and yet this is the only way for us to begin to move out of the impasse. We can no longer go in this way, and this should be said at least now at the end of the mandate. Working in the way we do now is no more than telling tales, and the people ask us where does the money come from for such useless business from which there is no benefit, Ljubo Babic said.

Delegate Mirko Zlender (Slovenia) stressed that it is in the instruments of the current economic policy, established by the relevant federal organ, that the basic cause for all the deviations in the stabilization policy should be looked for. The fact is, he said, that other sociopolitical communities too nave not adhered to the agreed policy and that this too has exerted an influence on the destabilizing trend in our economy.

Marko Bulc, delegate from Slovenia, again took part in the debate on responsibility. In his view the working group which prepared the material did not elaborate one of the so-called ticklish questions. It has not decided where the causes lie and who bears the responsibility for individual solutions. Bulc recalled his comments made in November 1981 when the Federal Executive Council, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces as well as executive councils of the republics and provinces were not responsible enough. Unfortunately these issues remain unclarified. I believe, Bulc said, that our greatest irresponsibility in the past mandate period lay in the fact that we did not, as regards one or two examples of the Federal Executive Council or the National Bank of Yugoslavia, insist on individual responsibility, or even to go as far as demanding resignations. In this way, Marko Bulc says, we would contribute more to consolidating responsibility than we do by this written material which we will entrust to the delegates of the new mandate.

The question of responsibility for discharging public functions is very complex and demands far more research which exceeds the ability of the people who have worked on this material. It demands an examination of all the preceding years and not only of one delegate mandate or of one Federal Executive Council, Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic said in the debate. What we need is a public debate which will not be secret for a single moment and from which nobody will be protected. However, my impression is that the threshold of responsibility stops at the Federal Executive Council, and it is no heroism to attack it. The Yugoslav Assembly has elected all state bodies in our country and it has the right to demand the responsibility of all these bodies. From the highest levels there is talk about the joint market in Yugoslavia and nobody in the Assembly has singled out those who have used unconstitutional categories, such as the joint market is.

The case is the same when the highest places speak about national economies, Petar Kostic said. National economies in multinational republics are not possible and these terms should not be mixed up. Therefore I ask myself why is the threshold of heroism, when it comes to calling to account, not a little bit higher? Why cannot one go the whole way, why not go right up to those whom this Assembly has elected to the highest bodies of this state, Petar Kostic said.

Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, also took part in the debate on responsibility by using in this context specific examples. It is not a good thing, Ubiparip said, that there is continuous mention of one or another wanting to have temporary measures, administrative measures which grow into the system, and so forth. We have introduced all these measures from necessity and not because we wanted to do so.

The Federal Executive Council has never on any occasion asserted that there are no weaknesses or omissions in its work. This was also said today in this debate; it is a good thing that the weaknesses in the work of the Federal Executive Council as well as of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces have been openly discussed, Gojko Ubiparip said at the end of his speech.

At the end of the session, late in the afternoon, the Chamber adopted the proposed legislation on ensuring federal funds for a special increase in the SFRY deposit in the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as well as the proposal legislation on ensuring federal funds for the SFRY deposit in the general increase in the capital of that bank.

FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION REPORTED 13 APR

Boris Petkovski Report

LD131424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The outcome of work on an analysis of the realization and protection of constitutional rights, freedoms and duties of citizens has confirmed the statement that very significant results have been achieved in our socialist self-management development up to now. This was said by Boris Petkovski in his introductory report at an SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber session.

However, in many environments and spheres of life and work there is a serious discrepancy between the real content of the rights and freedoms, and that which is set out in the laws and self-management acts, Boris Petkovski said. This discrepancy is penetrating increasingly more deeply into the social consciousness of working people and citizens, and this to a great extent conditions their disposition, attitude and responsibility.

The first critical point at which there is this discrepancy is the basic organization of associated labor. At this basic point in self-management society, the constitutional concept of the position of the self-management-organized working man decided on the conditions, resources and results of his work is being carried out only slowly. This slowness, which in a certain sense is also not consistent, objectively limits the social possibilities of a more complete realization of the right of work by means of social resources and rights to self-management.

The concept of the basic organization of associated labor, local community and municipality is also being carried out only slowly and in a way which is much poorer in content. The lack of realization of consitutional rights locally opens up broad possibilities for the violation and limitation of the constitutional rights and freedoms of working people and citizens in all other parts of our society, Boris Petkovski emphasized.

The second critical point is the position of the citizen in the realization and protection of his constitutional rights in the total system of self-management-interest organization.

The third critical point in which real life and what is laid down conflict is administration and the organs and organizations which carry out so-called public authority. Administration is closed to the working man and the citizen, as well as for the delegate system. It is not being transformed, either in intensity or in social content, in accordance with the development of the delegate system. The constitutional concept of administration in the sphere of the realization of the constitutional rights of the working man is being realized only very slowly.

The violation of laws, self-management agreements and social agreements has become an assimilated phenomenon. In this sphere, inconceivable instances of arrogance, extortion and the right of the stronger are present. Unfortunately, all this has taken on legal forms and is becoming the content of everyday normal behavior, Boris Petkovski emphasized. On this, responsibility is mainly neglected and as a rule remains quite abstract. The social consciousness imbibe this constantly and, whether we like it or not, the unacceptable social contents of this consciousness are created. Later this becomes the basis for the development of socialist morals, which is one very essential part of the overall social consciousness, Petkovski said.

## Brajovic on Defense

LD131522 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 13 Apr 82

["Mihailo Brajovic's Report to Federal Chamber" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- We proceeded from the desire that the new law on all-people's defense should be in firm continuity with the law on national defense which we have had up to now, and that it should reflect the achievements of the last few years in the development of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical system, the development of the system and concept of all-people's defense, the preparation of all components of defense, the development of the armed forces, and in general the experiences and realizations with regard to the defense of the country in contemporary conditions. An attempt was made to continue to make room for strengthening the force and effectiveness of our defense in all directions imposed by development, life and needs, as considered by our society at the 11th LCY congress, the council for all-people's defense and the council for social self-protection, [Mihailo] Brajovic [Federal Chamber Committee for National Defense president] said at the start of his report.

Rights and obligations are arranged in such a way as to ensure that all citizens successfully carry out their right, their right to defend the independence, sovereignty, national integrity and constitutional order of the country. Thus the right to training for all-people's defense is in no way limited, and the law on military service regulates the right of all able-bodied citizens to serve a period of military service and so be trained for the defense of the country in the armed forces. The possibilities for voluntary involvement in nearly all activities by citizens in defense have been expanded. On the basic rights of basic organizations of associated labor -- which are the basic form of defense organization and decision making by workers -- the rights and responsibilities of their mutual coordination, linking of organization and self-management pooling in all-people's defense have been devised and planned.

More complete expression is given to the rights of working people and citizens through a working out of the basic rights of interest and work communities in accordance with their role in society and the nature of the work which they carry out. This is true particularly through working out the basic rights of the local communities as separate subjects of defense and social protection so that workers and citizens in the local communities have -- along with the right and obligation to organize and carry out preparations and other activities in the sphere of defense -- the right and duty to organize all-people's resistance in the event of war and the right and duty to manage them. It is certain that this right is of essential significance in the event of a temporary occupation of a certain amount of territory, Brajovic emphasized.

The role of the LCY is particularly significant in those exceptional situations in which there might be a paralysis of some leaderships or some disorganization and weakening of resistance. In these situations the LCY is the first to be called upon to prolong resistance and to renew as soon as possible those constitutional leaderships which are of special significance for the defense of the country. In these situations the LCY also directly commands all-people's defense.

An attempt was also made in this law to open up the process of strengthening the unity of all-people's defense and social self-protection and to strengthen the country's ability to defend itself successfully in contemporary conditions. In these conditions pressures and aggression from outside combine comprehensively with a threat from inside, and all the components of special work are used in this.

The law on all-people's defense also analyzes and plans for the situation which is conditioned by other exceptional circumstances, "armed and other activities which directly threaten the country's independence, its sovereignty, territorial integrity and the constitutional order." Undoubtedly it is of great significance for the effectiveness of our defense to work out in this law measures of readiness, mobilization, and organization and readiness of all subjects of society in all the exceptional circumstances set out. The rights and duties of individual organs in connection with such situations derive firmly from the Constitution. Only the SFRY Presidency, as the highest organ of command of the armed forces, has the right to determine the existence of such circumstances, and introduce a state of emergency, ordering measures of readiness and other suitable measures to be taken, and in this sense the use of the armed forces when the assessments are that this is essential in the interests of the defense of the country and its constitutional order. In this way the effectiveness of defense and the unity of the involvement of all forces, especially the forces of all-people's defense and social self-protection, are ensured in this question, which is sensitive for the defense of the country and its constitutional order. This also guarantees the constitutionality and inviolability of the rights and freedoms of citizens in our country, Mihailo Brajovic said, among other things.

Discussions; Laws Adopted

LD132006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, under the chairmanship of Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, today discussed the implementation and protection of the constitutional rights, freedoms, duties and responsibilities of the working people and citizens and adopted corresponding conclusions. The chamber today also adopted the law on all-people's defense and several laws in the field of judiciary matters. The introductory report on the implementation and protection of constitutional rights and freedoms was submitted by delegate Dr Boris Petkovski, chairman of the working group which prepared the material as a basis for discussion. A large number of delegates and representatives of sociopolitical organizations took part in the debate on the protection of constitutional rights and freedoms, which was understandable considering the importance of this theme for the development of self-management and society as a whole. Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, also took part in the debate.

The proclaimed equality of rights and freedoms for all citizens is a basic part of our Constitution within the framework of the determined domestic and foreign policy of Yugoslavia and the socioeconomic system of self-managing socialist democracy, Serbian delegate Svetislav Popovic said in the discussion. We have achieved a great deal indeed in making the working man a direct participant in making decisions about all the most important questions of his life and work. Apart from this, our country's efforts on the international plane are an integral part of the efforts to regulate human rights in the most comprehensive manner possible and to promote them further. Yugoslavia has ratified all important international agreements in the field of human rights and has taken these international obligations into account in the development of our domestic legislation. We believe the question of human rights should be treated in the widest possible context of democratization of international relations and democratic changes in the international system of political and economic relations, Svetislav Popovic said.

The analysis we are discussing has confirmed that the implementation of direct self-managing democracy is a long and complex process that faces difficulties and resistance and is also accompanied by negative phenomena and distortions, Bogdan Osolnik (Slovenia) said. The widening gap between the ideal and the actual, between the declared policy and its implementation, could seriously threaten the very foundation of our society's development. The negative phenomena which this material deals with demand that [word indistinct] social action be undertaken at all levels and in all environments. This should not be done by creating new institutions but by all social elements undertaking resolute political action. We may hope that the forthcoming congresses of the League of Communists will also pay the closest attention to these questions, Bogdan Osolnik said.

Radmila Stefanovic [Serbia] dealt with two workers' rights that are being implemented with difficulty: the right to housing accommodation and the right to work. Regarding the right to housing, in many basic organizations of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities, there are a number of irregularities and abuses, especially in organizations where self-managing relations are not developed. Many deviations and negative phenomena also appear in the implementation of the right to work, Radmila Stefanovic said. She listed some of them: disregard and deception in connection with job advertisements, employment through family, friends and other connections, evasion of regulations by means of false and incorrect documents. All these problems, she concluded, are not legislative problems; they are due to the lack of committed social activity.

Emphasizing that the full value of the material under discussion will only be shown in practice, Dusan Rakovac (Croatia) referred to the part that deals with the implementation of the right to independent work by personal means in citizens' possession. This part does not present the situation in this field in an entirely realistic manner, nor does it encourage the further development of such work. The position of citizens who are engaged in this activity is guaranteed by the Constitution of Yugoslavia and regulated in greater detail by social agreements between the republics and provinces. Despite this, there are still different attitudes which imply that this activity is the cause of many distortions and should therefore be eliminated. It is true that there are negative phenomena, but such phenomena also occur in the social sectors. We must therefore stimulate the work of citizens by personal means and create full security for them, which often does not exist, Dusan Rakovac said.

Eduard Cencic [Croatia] spoke about the work of organizations with public powers. I think, Cencic said, that we are at the point where our society must deal more decisively, much more energetically and much more concretely with all shortcomings and failings in this sector. We cannot just note that these organizations are not carrying out their basic aims and tasks. The possibility of social, legal and other measures exists. We cannot allow ourselves the luxury of having organizations that have accepted the function of public powers be autonomous, regardless of the implementation and protection of rights of our working people and citizens.

No system exists in which direct authority, direct democracy and all direct citizens' rights are ensured to such an extent as in our country, said Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly. Even considering our greatest defects, which we can discuss very critically, one must bear in mind the fact that so far 4 million citizens in the delegate system have taken part in the direct solution of all vital questions. This analysis has justly proceeded from the material position of associated labor and I think that from the point of view of development of our entire system there is no greater question than the strengthening of the material position of associated labor. Unfortunately, after 2 years of certain tendencies toward the consolidation of the position of associated labor, the tendency toward deterioration has reappeared.

The other question which, according to Markovic, could perhaps have been more elaborated and given more space is the thesis that the system of socialist self-managing democracy means rights as well as duties and responsibilities. This problem is so topical and acute and it should be emphasized even more.

The material under discussion also contains another problem that should be more strongly emphasized with arguments and data. I refer here, Dragoslav Markovic emphasized, to excessive regulations, number of laws, number of changes in the laws, self-managing acts and social agreements. We should seriously consider whether this, our tendency to find a way out in new legal regulations, which limits the room for self-managing solution of problems, is not in fact limiting the entire development of the system. There is frequent criticism of too much administration and unfavorable relationships between some people who work in administration and those who work in direct production. However, if we continue to demand masses of data from every organization of associated labor, the administration in the work organizations and organs of administration will also grow. Speaking of this, it is necessary to say that citizens are in no better position than before in relation to the administration. When one must prove one's very existence, one's employment in agriculture, one's lack of a prison record, etc. one must go from one counter to another, which has become really impossible. As democratic as our system is, the working people and citizens often do not experience its essential character in view of the bureaucracy they face. In this respect, we must change things more radically than has been done so far, Dragoslav Markovic said. Universal criticism of administration and the position of citizens means nothing. What is important is that social councils be set up at the organs of administration at all levels -- someting we are not doing. And once they are set up, they must function.

The inspection and prosecution organs in general should be active in this respect. However, there is much dissatisfaction with the work of these organs. These days we are often faced with the fact that they are being prosecuted for certain abuses. There are three basic reasons for their bad work: one, the assemblies of the sociopolitical communities do not control them tightly enough; two, their personnel are familiar with each other and move slowly to other working posts; and three, these organs lack sufficient expertise and technical ability. This material, Dragoslav Markovic concluded, should be accessible and put at the disposal of all sociopolitical communities and all organs of administration in the work organizations, especially to those that have public powers, because we have more problems with them than with the municipal and other organs of administration.

Due to the number of observations and proposals, it was decided that the Committee for Sociopolitical Relations should prepare a proposal of conclusions on the implementation and protection of constitutional rights and freedoms of the working people and citizens for the next session of the chamber, which is to be held on 21 and 22 April.

In continuation of the session, Mihailo Brajovic, chairman of the Federal Chamber's National Defense Committee, submitted an introductory report in connection with the adoption of the law on all-people's defense. The law emphasizes among other things that the Yugoslav People's Army in all conditions, including the worst war conditions, must be developed and reconstructed as a united armed force of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and of all working people and citizens. In peacetime, the Yugoslav People's Army, as part of the united armed forces, is being organized and prepared as a striking defense force of society capable of preventing any sudden aggression or other danger to the country, resisting the first strike by the aggressor together with parts of the territorial defense, and making possible the mobilization of the armed forces and all defense mechanisms of society. Apart from the peacetime and wartime situation and direct war danger, the law adopted today also regulates relations in other exceptional circumstances. This means armed or other activity that directly threatens the independence of the country, its sovereignty and territorial integrity and social order as determined by the Constitution.

This law empowers the SFRY Presidency to determine the existence of exceptional circumstances and to order the necessary measures of readiness and other corresponding steps to defend the country, or to introduce the state of emergency if it feels that the interests of the country so demand.

The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted, by emergency procedure, the law on the changes in the law on the execution of the federal budget for 1982. This law makes possible the use of resources for noneconomic investments in 1982 before the adoption of the plan of noneconomic investments by the federal organs for the period 1981-85. This is necessary in order to settle the liabilities incurred in the previous 5-year planning period on the basis of the existing laws. The adoption of this law is especially important since it allows normal work by services which also ensure the security of transport, as is the case for instance with the purchase of aviation safety equipment.

The delegates also adopted the decision on the allocation of resources for noneconomic investments in the federal budget for 1982. This decision allocates 1.73 billion dinars to direct users. Furthermore, the delegates of the Federal Chamber adopted six laws in the judicial field concerning changes and addenda to the existing laws on the federal court, federal public prosecutor's office, federal attorney's office, federal and other attorneys of self-management and laws on offenses against federal regulations.

The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber also adopted the law on the changes in the law on the Council of the Federation. One novelty is that the members of the council will be elected for 4 years with the right of reelection, and the other is that the provision in the existing law that allowed the members of the council to be reimbursed for the expenses incurred during the performance of their duties has been deleted.

After a thorough report by Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Federal Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, the chamber today adopted the 1982 program of cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and representative bodies of other states as well as the report on last year's parliamentary cooperation.

MOJSOV SPEAKS ON ALIEN IDEOLOGIES, NATIONALISM

LD132206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2002 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists must play a leading role in the struggle to overcome problems which burden the times in which we live. To this end we must make the League of Communists capable of such a role.

This was stated by Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the speaker's platform of the department of political sciences in Belgrade tonight during the discussion on topical ideopolitical problems in the work of the LCY. Mojsov said that in recent times protagonists of some outdated formulas, bourgeois ideology and historically defeated convictions on what our society should look like had appeared in our society. At the same time, there are also demands for a return to the statist manner of decision-making because allegedly the system of self-management is not efficacious. There is also a false left which in fact wants the restoration of a bourgeois regime, the setting up of a multiparty system. There are individuals, Mojsov said, who are trying to bring into question the achievements of our revolution, while other insinuate that our party was and still is Stalinist in its methods of work. All this is directed towards young people who, threatened by numerous social problems, sometimes accept this rotten old merchandise as something new, Mojsov said. Lazar Mojsov emphasized that the League of Communists must resolutely repulse such attempts which are attacking the very foundations of our revolution and our system. In this respect, he added, we must grasp all reasons for these trends in order to oppose them by resolute action.

Speaking about the intranational relations and the escalation of nationalism, Lazar Mojsov said that this was a field in which the League of Communists must wage a most stubborn and resolute struggle. We must determine and sharply mark the demarcation line between the real and positive affirmation of the national and that which grows into nationalism in its most crude form. In this respect, Kosovo must be a big lesson to us, Mojsov said.

Speaking about some reasons for deviations in society, Mojsov put the main emphasis on the stagnation in the development of the system of self-management. The League of Communists must be the protagonist of daily struggle for the most consistent implementation of the workers' right to decide on surplus work and expanded reproduction. In Tito's time, we relied on his action and word. Now, however, we must get used to a different manner of work and decisionmaking which is actually determined in the Constitution but which is not yet sufficiently established in practice. In this, the League of Communists must play a very important role, Lazar Mojsov said.

VIDIC ADDRESSES LC CONFERENCE IN KRALJEVO

LD121958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Kraljevo, 12 Apr (TANJUG) -- The electoral session of the intermunicipal conference of the League of Communists was held in Kraljevo today. Miladin Rudnjanin was elected the conference's new president. A 17-member presidium was also elected. Gojko Andjelic was elected the presidium's secretary.

Despite all the weaknesses last year, which was certainly one of the economically most difficult ones, we achieved significant results in material and general social development, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said in his speech today at the electoral session of the intermunicipal League of Communists conference in Kraljevo. However, Nidic added, the complex nature and the gravity of the causes of the economic instability and the seriousness of the possible consequences demand decisive action by all members of the League of Communists and of society as a whole, in every place and at every level of social organizations. In this context, the highest level of action unity should be ensured. At this time of congress preparations, it is here that the focus of our efforts and also the basic issue of our responsibility lies, Vidic stressed.

Dobrivoje Vidic then spoke of the situation in Kosovo and he stressed in this context the significance of the political content of the recent visit to Kosovo by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, as well as the talks set by the LCY Central Committee platform for the action of the League of Communists in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

In this sense, significant action has been taken in Kosovo, action which is assuming growing dimensions and which is already yielding more noticeable results. What I have in mind is the improvement of the political climate in Kosovo.

However, as is also the assessment of the sociopolitical factors in Kosovo, the enemy nationalistic-irredentist activity is still developing noticeable. Social action has not yet pushed it onto the sidelines of reality in Kosovo. We must maintain vigilance and continue the great political and other work. We must particularly see to it that all factors of social self-protection in Kosovo bear the basic responsibility for the security situation there.

For the complete rehabilitation of the situation in Kosovo comprehensive social action is of the greatest significance in halting the further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Vidic went on. Decisions of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo will make the biggest contribution to this and will be consolidated by similar decisions and measures of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia which, for its part, will soon adopt resolution on this significant task.

This task is before all of us, all of us can contribute to strengthen forever the foundations of security and firmly protect the constitutional rights of all citizens in Kosovo. To this end what is truly of primary significance is not only resolute action

against nationalistic-irredentist pressures but also, and to the same extent, the persistent, comprehensive and omnipresent activity of the League of Communists and of all our organized socialist forces in the struggle for the complete restoration of intranational trust in Kosovo and for the consolidation of the broadest brotherhood and unity.

This demands, at the same time, constant and persistent struggle against any kind of nationalism because this is the condition for resolving successfully the tasks linked with halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the return of those to Kosovo who wish to do so.

Our information media, Vidic said among other things, should pay far greater attention to all the positive aspects of the life and work of our working people in Kosovo. So far it has been mostly the enemy activities and our struggle in this connection which has been reported. This is entirely understandable and necessary. However, social life in Kosovo is very rich, there is no need to be biased in presenting it. Comprehensive information unites our forces, raises confidence and represents a necessary element of social self-protection and of the successful struggle against all enemies of our socialist development.

SERBIAN SAWP PRESIDIUM ON KOSOVO REPORTING

AU131910 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Drago Tankosic report]

[Excerpts] A session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia has been held, and it discussed and adopted the proposed list of candidates for the Presidency of Serbia. According to a proposal of the coordination committee for cadre policy and on the basis of consultations held, the following were proposed as members of the Presidency, in addition to Nikola Ljubicic: Radovan Pantovic, Rista Jovanovic, Dragutin Pesic, Olga Nikolic, Viobran Stanojevic, Velja Markovic, Stojan Milenkovic, Pavle Krtenic and Sinan Sahiti. Ex-officio members of the Presidency are the president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia and presidents of the presidencies of the provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo. The republican nomination conference at which the list of the candidates will be adopted will be held on 26 April. Drago Tankosic reports on the work of the Presidium of the Republican Conference:

The session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference also discussed the reporting on Kosovo. The occasion was provided by the discussion held a few days ago at the session of the SAWPY Federal Conference section for information and public opinion.

Zika Radojlovic, member of the Presidium, in his opening speech first recalled the assessments of the party and other forums that in the great majority of our media, especially the largest and most influential ones, the basic points have never been brought into question. These points are a socialist and self-managing orientation of editorial policy and a struggle to implement LCY policy. Speaking in particular about the reporting on Kosovo, Radojlovic pointed out that one can note that the information media in our republic have to the greatest extent followed the activities of the League of Communists and of the organized socialist forces in general in implementing the platform.

Stressing that a more thorough analysis will undoubtedly show that press reports have contained some weak points and shortcomings, Zika Radojlovic said that these individual reports which must be eliminated in the future cannot be the reason for questioning practically all press articles on the Kosovo events and their objectivity. Instead of analyzing in a quiet and constructive way the significant results achieved by the information media and reflecting critically on some shortcomings and behavior, there have been attempts at blanket assessments, labeling and disparagement, and even of unacceptable insinuations to the effect that political leaderships stand behind some articles.

This has gone so far that the press is being divided into two sides. The great contribution made by the press -- along with other social factors -- in perceiving the full truth of the complexity of the situation in Kosovo and the struggle of communists and other organized socialist forces against Albanian irredentism, as well as of the constant struggle of communists in Serbia against Serbian and other nationalisms, is being overlooked.

Zika Radojlovic further said that these questions, concerning assessments of press reports on Kosovo, must be approached in a much more organized way, with thorough preparation and arguments and with full responsibility for the assessments uttered, particularly when certain sensitive questions are at stake. In this connection, Radojlovic said, I bear in mind the clear positions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo contained in the LCY Central Committee platform and the positions of the political and state forums in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Province of Kosovo. Any other interpretation of the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo does not contribute to a successful and rapid implementation of the League of Communists policy on this problem and thus does not contribute to a stabilization of the overall socioeconomic and political relations in the Province of Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the country as a whole.

Some of these interpretations go as far as to allege that the press with its articles promotes the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. On such questions -- on whose successful solutions the stability and the constitutional position of man in our society and thus also the stability, integrity and security of our country depend -- one must not allow public meditations by individuals to take place. The in fact boil down to a crude deviation from the clearly determined positions and policy of the League of Communists and hamper the implementation of this policy, Zika Radojlovic said.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM ON EDUCATION POLICY

AU131803 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference has been in Pristina. It discussed the enrollment of students in the next school year. Milisav Milic reports:

In fact, the discussion at the session of the Presidium of the SAWP Provincial Conference had as its subject two significant documents which constitute a concrete contribution to fuller self-managing socialist education and training and which are to be adopted by the end of the month. The basic aim of these documents is to put education at the service of associated labor and to adjust it to the requirements of the province's economy. In this way the gap between the expansion of education and the overall social requirements will be avoided. The basic aim is economical and efficient education which will enable Kosovo's young generation to find employment, particularly in material production.

As of next fall, Pristina University will not limit the enrollment of students living outside the territory of Kosovo. Only after their enrollment will students decide in which language they will hear lectures. A number of other innovations shows that there are big changes ahead for Kosovo education. They will help to eliminate many accumulated shortcomings and make education subordinate to the interests of self-managing socialist society. The Presidium of the Kosovo SWAP Provincial Conference at its session also said that the educational institutions should adopt regulations to prevent those who have stood against our system from teaching.

CROATIAN COUNCIL DISCUSSES SECURITY, ECONOMY

LD132138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1950 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Council of the Republic today discussed security and economic questions in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Kazimir Jelovica, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and chairman of the Council for the Protection of the Constitutional Order, and Mato Crkvenac, member of the Croatian Executive Council, addressed the meeting.

It was announced that the Council members were acquainted with some aspects of hostile activity in our country and informed about the economic difficulties facing us, as well as about the activites and measures that are being undertaken for their reduction. That is, for the elimination of their causes.

During the discussion, critical reference was made to some shortcomings and negative phenomena in society, especially in business operations and implementation of self-managing rights of the working people and citizens, which might affect the political and security situation. It was emphasized in particular that efforts should continue in order to build and strengthen the entire system and consistently to implement measures of social self-protection, which guarantee uninterrupted development of our socialist self-managing society.

MARINC WARNS AGAINST CENTRALISM, UNITARIANISM

AU081703 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 3 Apr 82 p 18

[Speech by Andrej Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the program and election session of the Ljubljana City Conference of the League of Communists of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 27 March]

[Excerpts] The present economic situation is most certainly making an imprint on our political situation also. The economic situation is critical not only in Yugoslavia but also in the world. The present general economic crisis is a consequence of the rapid development which can be considered characteristic for the entire postwar period, and of the unsuccessful efforts to solve the contradictions of the current world economic development, contradictions which neither the capitalist nor the state ownership systems are any longer able to successfully solve. For this reason unemployment is increasing in the world, we are witnessing an economic stagnation, and hopelessness and apathy are spreading. The world economic system has begun to fall apart and the nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia, are striving to build a new economic system which would eliminate the basic contradiction of the contemporary world, the enormous and increasing differences between developed and undeveloped countries, between North and South.

By speaking about the crisis of the world economic situation, I do not intend thereby to justify our economic situation. I mention the world economic crisis to ensure that, in future, we will take realities into consideration.

Attacks on Certain Basic Rights, Sovereign Rights of Workers and of Republics and Provinces

Regardless of whether its causes are subjective or objective, any deterioration in the economy has its consequences in the political field. These consequences are manifesting themselves not only in a deterioration of the situation in Kosovo, where we have witnessed and escalation of nationalism and irredentism among a part of the Albanian nationality, the tense political conditions resulting from the deteriorated material relations and conditions in Yugoslavia are reflected in certain political spheres in Yugoslavia also.

It happens quite often that individuals offer alternatives that are basically contrary to the foundations of our system, our socialist self-management and the constitutional position of workers in the associated labor and the entire delegate and constitutional system. What reflects these attempts to return to the old system?

The attempts are primarily reflected in the attacks on some of the basic and sovereign rights of workers and, I can say, of the republics and provinces also. The attacks on the basic organization of associated labor, in relation to which we have agreed and we know that it is the basic form of association of workers and, under the constitutional system, the new basic economic and social cell, are not infrequent. The problem in this connection is the fact that individuals are offering solutions that can return all of us to the old way of organization.

This would involve an alienation of workers from the efforts for a real increase in production and a real improvement of labor productivity, and from the process of deepening socialist self-management. They are also offering entrepreneurial and profit concepts which, however -- I am deeply convinced -- our workers class and our working people will not accept. It is instead of sovereign efforts for the workers' sovereign decisionmaking on income, and the entire income at that, that some people are now offering certain forms of mediatory decisionmaking on distributing the newly created values, that is, the forms of an alienated decisionmaking.

The field of foreign exchange provides an example of that. According to an unacceptable concept that has been offered, foreign exchange would in a certain way be separated from the sovereign decisionmaking by workers. In this connection I consider foreign exchange as a specific monetary expression of the social resources which, as an income, is subject to the sovereign disposal by workers. We all agree that, as income, foreign exchange also has a social character. We must provide foreign exchange for the general and common social needs on the basis of Yugoslavia's common interests and needs, on the basis of solidarity and the mutuality of a larger community.

LCY Has Never Supported Nor Will It Ever Support Encapsulation of Republics or Autarkic Econom

We are encountering unacceptable concepts as regards the constitutional role of the republics and provinces in our federal system also. We must be careful and critical regarding certain public statements offering certain individual solutions which would return us to a centralist system and, consequently, necesarily also to a unitarianist concept of our federation. In this connection I must stress that the LCY has never supported nor will it ever support any form of encapsulation of republics or any autarkic economic operations, primarily because that would be in the least interest of the workers classes of the republics and provinces, and because all these phenomena are contrary to the long-term and current interests of the workers class. The LCY and the League of Communists of Slovenia will always continue to support and open all forms of linking associated labor in Yugoslavia, in the entire Yugoslav economic area. It is in this way alone that we will achieve optimal integration; that is, integration that will build such an economic structure which will be competitive not only in the domestic but especially in the foreign markets.

It must be emphasized again and again that the causes of our present shortcomings and problems are not in the self-managing position of workers and in the position of the republics and provinces, but primarily in other spheres.

I maintain that our unrealistic planning and unrealistic goals are the basic cause of our present problems and difficulties. It was on this unrealistic basis that we allowed and forced an economic policy and solutions which were necessarily such that the entire economic policy became oriented to inflationary financing, foreign debts and acquisition of supplementary accumulation funds. This then is the basic cause of our present difficulties and for this reason we must each first of all thoroughly sweep our own countyards and begin to realistically plan and really live from the results of our work, the results at our disposal.

And we must always remember that the only way out of our present difficulties is in strengthening the position of workers, in strengthening the material basis of workers and associated labor, and in the association of labor and pooling of resources.

## BRIEFS

SLOVENE FOREIGN EXCHANGE SURPLUS -- Ljubljana, 13 Apr (TANJUG) -- In March, Slovenia achieved a foreign trade exchange surplus of some 529 million dinars, making the overall surplus in the first quarter of this year 1.97 billion dinars, the Institute of Statistics of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia announced. In March, exports exceeded imports by 7 percent, and in the first quarter by 12 percent. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1951 GMT 13 Apr 82 LD]